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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIII NO. 295 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

Ethiopia Refuses To Be Coerced Into Peace

Turns Down Paris "Peace" Proposals

Hoare-Laval Plan Is Betrayal Of Fundamental Principles Of League

PRIZE FOR AGGRESSOR

PARIS, Dec. 11.

The peace plan was promptly turned down by the Ethiopians in a communique issued by the Legation here shortly after the Abyssinian Minister visited M. Laval. The French Premier had explained the plan to him and appealed for conciliation.

The communique sets forth the view that the unjustified aggression of which Ethiopia is the victim was unanimously and solemnly condemned by League Council and the Government has firmly decided to reject all proposals which directly or indirectly would.

(1) Grant advantage to the aggressor,

(2) Disregard the fundamental principles affirmed by the League Council and the Committees and the Assembly, particularly, the principle of the territorial and political integrity of Abyssinia, and

(3) Tend to exert pressure over a weak State to induce it to subject itself to the domination of a powerful Government which has not ceased to affirm that it would ensure the triumph of its ambitions by force with or without the League.—Reuter.

NEGUS WILL REJECT PROPOSALS

PARIS, Dec. 11.

A message from Addis Ababa says that Government circles here express the opinion that the Emperor will reject the Franco-British peace proposals.—Reuter.

MUSSOLINI KEEPS MUM

ROME, Dec. 11.

There is no indication of Sgr. Mussolini's attitude towards the peace plan which was handed to him by a French and British Ambassadors separately this afternoon. But it is expected that a reply will given only after some time.—Reuter.

SANCTIONS IN MELTING POT

LONDON, Dec. 11.

It is expected that the Committee of Eighteen meeting at Geneva to-morrow will discuss the Hoare-Laval proposals and will postpone consideration of oil sanctions. The meeting, however, is not expected to reach any definite decision on the proposals but will refer them either to the Co-ordinating Committee or to the Council meeting on Tuesday next.

Capt. Eden is leaving for Paris this afternoon "en-route" for Geneva.

AIR RAID ALARM IN ADDIS ABABA

(Special Cable.)

ADDIS ABABA, December 11.

An air raid alarm was given early this morning that Italian 'planes were expected any minute. Red Cross lorries were posted at strategic points but the 'planes did not arrive and the impression is growing that the alarm was false.

PANIC FOLLOWS FALSE ALARM

"We Are Ready To Meet Italians", Shout Houseboys

(Special Cable.)

ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 11.

The alarm to the effect that bombers are coming threw the inhabitants of the Capital into panic at 5-30 this morning. "Reuter's" Special Correspondent was aroused by a frightened boy and he pulled on his clothes and rushed out on the darkness. All around dim figures hurrying from houses gazed fearfully upwards for the dreaded "death birds". House boys rushed out excitedly brandishing rifles and spears, buckling on revolvers and yelling with martial ardour: "We are ready to meet the Italians however they come."

The Crown Prince who is commanding the Capital in the absence of the Negus ordered the Municipal officials to evacuate all women and children from the town, and soon the streets were full with mules and donkeys leading women and children staggering under bundles of household treasures or driving sheep, goats, and hens, a l fleeing for safety into the surrounding eucalyptus wooded hills. Occasionally a motor car packed with several families dashed by the streets hooting frantically.

An hour after the alarm hums of aeroplane was heard and all eyes were turned to heaven only to discover that it was the green painted plane of the Abyssinian's own force. Eight o'clock arrived without the appearance of the "death birds" from Italians. The news spread that the alarm originally given by the aerodrome employees was false and the Capital quietened down.

HAVANA PRESIDENT RESIGNS

(SPECIAL CABLE)

HAVANA, Dec. 11.

President Mendieta has resigned following the sensational incident when political opponents prevented him from giving the promised radio interview for the American Radio Conference by destroying the Broadcasting Station with machinegun fire.

Dr. Jose Barnet, Under Secretary for State has been appointed acting President.

Dr. Satyapal has sent the following telegram to Mahatma Gandhi "Your illness causing grave anxiety. Punjab Congress prays for your speedy recovery and long life."—A.P.

Enigmatic U. S. Attitude

Silver Panic Weakens

Market Hopeful Of Fixing Spot Prices

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Dec. 11.

After yesterday's excitement, silver is distinctly less panicky. Offerings on behalf of Far Eastern and Indian speculators, who naturally are rather embarrassed by the recent developments, are less voliminous. A good deal of selling orders have been placed at limits. The market is hopeful that the fixing of at least of spot quotation will be possible, while the prospects of forward price being determined are remote. It is believed that the spot price, if fixed, will be around 23 pence. America's attitude remains enigmatic.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Foreign Exchanges are feeling the repercussion of the silver embroglio. Sterling is weaker in terms both of Dollar and Gold Bloc currencies owing to fears of shortage of dollars should the United States resolve not to maintain their silver purchases on the previous scale. The Gold Bloc currencies benefited sympathetically.

WILD FLUCTUATIONS IN LOCAL MARKET

BOMBAY, Dec. 11.

Silver prices fluctuated wildly in the local market to-day. London silver brokers fixed the spot price at 27½d. as against Monday's price 28 3/4d. but could not effect any forward business. America purchased a small amount of spot silver at the fixed price. Naturally there was no fixing of the silver price in the London market to-day as yesterday.

Local operators who had sold heavily around Rs. 58 and under last night began to make purchases to-day as the Board of the Bullion Exchange fixed minimum prices for spot and Magsar delivery at Rs. 58-8 and Posh delivery at Rs. 58-11.

AMERICAN POLICY UNCHANGED

The statement by Mr. Gaston, the under-secretary, that the U. S. Treasury silver policy was unchanged created confident feeling in the local market after yesterday's panicky conditions. Bears rushed to cover their sales and there was general buying by optimistic operators.

RISE AND FALL.

London cables were less pessimistic than expected and as a result thereof silver Magsar soared up to Rs 61-10 at night after opening at Rs. 58-8 in the morning. However the news that London silver brokers were unable to fix the forward price of silver as there was none to absorb all offerings, the rush of sellers caused a decline of Rs. 2 per 100 tolas from Rs. 61-10 to Rs. 59-10 which was the rate at midnight.

NERVOUS OPERATORS HART-HIT

Nervous operators have been hard-hit both ways on account of wild and rapid fluctuations in prices and it is advisable to trade very cautiously till the market assumes its normal state.

FURTHER HEAVY DROP IN PRICE

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

There was further heavy drop in the price of silver owing to absence of American purchase in the London market. The Calcutta bullion market opened at 3 p.m. to-day after the lowest rate of the day had been fixed at Rs. 58/4. —A.P.

RATNAGIRI, Dec. 11.

News from Kochara states that a devastating fire broke out in the Harijan quarters resulting in the complete destruction of two houses and injuring two persons seriously. The cause of the fire is not known.—A. P.

Nawab of Pataudi who will captain the Indian Team to tour England.

PATAUDI TO CAPTAIN INDIA XI

English Board Of Cricket Grants Permission For Ensuing Tour

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The Nawab of Pataudi has obtained the English Cricket Board of Control's consent to captain the Indian Team in its forthcoming tour to England.

MUSSOLINI'S LIFE-STORY

(See page 16)).

EQUALITY IN NAME

Anglo-American Plan To Avert Naval Talk Deadlock

LONDON, Dec. 11.

In an atmosphere of impending deadlock over the Japanese insistence on parity which would be further elucidated by Admiral Nagano at this afternoon's meeting of the Naval Conference, various delegations are casting about for alternative means of averting a failure.

Reuter learns that British and American views on naval limitation at present are more harmonious than at any time in the past twelve months. Tentative discussions are running on the lines of a Gentlemen's Agreement conceding Japan equality in principle for the sake of her national prestige, but with something in the nature of an escalator clause to be invoked in the event of Japan actually building up near the British and American level.

Such an eventuality will not be officially broached in the Conference until the present discussions of a common upper limit have proved abortive.—Reuter's Special.

JAPAN STICKS TO HER DEMAND

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The delegates of the Naval Conference were disappointed that Admiral Nagano did not diverge from the attitude already adopted by Japan in favour of a common upper limit. Admiral Nagano had not indicated any means of compromise and explained that Japan wanted a common upper limit with the United States and Britain on as low a basis as possible. In order to reach this basis, Japan was prepared to scrap capital ships, aircraft carriers and ten-thousand ton class cruisers if other Major Powers would do likewise. He drew attention to Japan's vulnerability as a reason for the demand of parity which alone, he claimed could give Japan security. There was little discussion in the course of the two hours' meeting. Proceedings were suspended in order to enable the other delegations to consider Admiral Nagano's statement.—Reuter.

IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

NOT IN PUBLIC INTERESTS

Italian Concentration And Br. Attitude

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.

In the House of Commons Mr. Gallacher, the Communist, asked what steps had been taken by the Government arising from the Italian concentrations in Libya, whether the Egyptian Government had been increasing the strength of their army and under what treaty it authorised to place these forces under British officers and whether any fortification works and road construction had been carried out by the Egyptian authorities on western frontier of Egypt at the suggestion of the High Commissioner.

Mr. Baldwin replied it was not in public interest to answer the first and last parts of the question. As regards the second part he had no information that the Egyptian Government was increasing the strength of their army. Since 1924 no portion of the Egyptian army had been under the executive command of any British officers and the question of treaties did not arise.

Mr. Gallacher drew attention to the measure of control maintained by the British Government over the Egyptian forces and inquired whether Government had any intention of allowing Egypt to be recognised by the League of Nations.

Mr. Baldwin replied that hardly arises out of the question.

Replying to Col. Wedgwood who requested for an undertaking, Mr. Thomas said that Government had no intention of handing over Cyprus to any foreign power. The general situation in Cyprus was satisfactory. No changes in the constitutional position is at present contemplated.

SUPPRESSION OF FREE PRESS

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Dec. 11.

In the House of Commons Labourite Leach asked the Colonial Secretary whether he accepted responsibility for the New Seychelles Ordinance making the existence of a free press impossible, obliging all newspapers to publish free of charge all official communications of any kind and placing all newspapers under other onerous obligations, Mr. Thomas replied that the ordinance was introduced by the Governor with the prior knowledge and approval of his predecessor. Its provisions were based on similar legislation in other colonies.

The ordinance was intended to ensure that newspapers were published by responsible and substantial persons. They may be suppressed by the process of law on their conviction for serious offences. The Governor has power to secure effective contradiction of misrepresentation when considered necessary in public interest.

Mr. Leach drew attention to the fact that one religious newspaper had been compelled to close down and others were considering the need to do the same and asked what chance was there for a free press in this colony.

Mr. Thomas said he did not know any details and promised to inquire.

Geneva Storm Over Paris Betrayal

Russia And Other States Raise Protest Against Plan

TALK OF SANCTIONS RECEDES

It is reported that five States, namely, Poland, Rumania, Soviet Russia, Denmark and Turkey are likely to mark their disapprobation of the proposals either by abstaining from voting or by absenting themselves from the meeting of the Council when the proposed settlement will be discussed.

Soviet Russia, Rumania, Holland, Czechoslovakia, Siam, Finland, Iraq, India, New Zealand and Argentine have notified to the League about their readiness to impose oil sanctions against Italy, if such is eventually decided upon.—Reuter's Special.

OIL EMBARGO

France's Dilatory Tactics

GENEVA, Dec. 11.

A meeting of the Sanctions Committee will be held to-morrow despite latest developments.

It is understood, France has urged further postponement of discussion on oil embargo until the conciliation proposal was disposed of one way or the other; but Britain has not concurred.

It is reported, the proposals have met with severe criticism in Geneva, especially among the small States.—Reuter.

PARIS PROPOSALS REACHES ROME

ROME, Dec. 11.

The text of the Hoare-Laval peace proposals was received by the English and French Ambassadors who will communicate them to Sgr. Mussolini to-day.

Statements of Mr. Baldwin, M. Laval and Capt. Eden as regards the nature of the proposals has caused perplexity in Italian circles, but it is generally believed that if the proposals resemble those reported in the French press they will be accepted by Sgr. Mussolini.

BALDWIN BOMBARDED

Rain Of Questions On Paris Proposals

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The anxiety of the members of the House of Commons over the Anglo-French plan for the termination of the Italo-Abyssinian hostilities was shown by a rain of questions on the Prime Minister who replied that there was nothing to add to his and Capt. Eden's statements of yesterday. He said that no one could be more anxious than he for the publication of an accurate version of the peace proposals, but the matter did not rest with the British Government alone. Nevertheless Mr. Baldwin promised to publish the proposals as early as possible. He was unable to say whether the Committee of Five or Eighteen of the League would discuss the proposals.

Asked about French support to the British Fleet in the event of attack by Italy, the Premier said that it would not be in the public interest to publish the correspondence on the subject at present.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

WILL FIGHT TO LAST MAN

(Special Cable)

PARIS, Dec. 11.

"If there is any question of handing over any territory to Italy, we shall fight on till no Abyssinian is left alive rather than yield of our own freewill to the aggressor," declared Mr. Woldemaryam, the Ethiopian Minister in France, in an interview to Reuter.

BRITISH WAR DEBTS

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The British war debt to America including arrears amounted on Dec. 15 to 116 millions sterling according to a statement of Mr. Cordell Hull to the British Ambassador at Washington which is contained in the White Paper issued to-night. Mr. Hull invites British Government's proposals on the subject.

The Government reply states that it does not appear that circumstances have so changed since June 1934 as to enable proposals to be submitted at present which will be acceptable to both Governments. Britain will be glad to resume discussions whenever the situation warrants it and hopes there will be satisfactory result.

FRUITS OF NAZI REGIME

Germany Saddled With Addition Of 7 Milliard Marks Debt

BERLIN, Dec. 11.

The admission that Germany's debts have increased by seven milliard marks during two and a half years of Nazi regime was made by the Minister of Finance to-day. The increase he stated was due to the Government's active policy which created steady revenues from which credits could be repaid.—Reuter's Special.

ADMIRALTY ORDERS

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Dec. 11.

In the House of Commons Lord Stanley, Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, announced that orders have been placed for one flotilla leader and eight destroyers which will be laid down in the next few months. Additionally it was proposed to order a further flotilla and seven vessels and later, also some small vessels.

TABULATED ADLETS

ONE Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

1. PERSONAL.

My wife Bai Vishnulaxmi Indoo by caste, the whereabouts of her may be communicated to husband Rameshchandra Damodar Bhatt, at Box No. 5311, "Bombay Chronicle". (5311).

5. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted capable manager to be entrusted with power of Attorney, able give cash security Rs. 1,000—2,000, (import-business) and cashier-salesmen. Apply personally Goldwyn and Co., Mahendra Mansions, Esplanade Road, Bombay. (5324)

Wanted:—An efficient Film Director, Actors, Actresses. Excellent opportunity for experienced hands. See personally between 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. The Golden Eagle Movietone, Ltd., 253-A., Sunny Side Building, Telung Road, Matunga (G.I.P.), Bombay. (5317).

Wanted for upcountry (Hindoos) Storekeeper, Gatekeeper, General Clerk, Timekeeper, Engineers, experienced Sugar Factories, Male—Female Graduate Teachers, Laundry, Salesmen, Lady Doctors and Nurses. Apply Royal Service Agency, 369/71, Hornby Road, 3rd floor, Nanabhai Lane, Fort. (5317).

Wanted candidates, Electrical Engineering, Broadcasting, Telegraphy, Tailoring. Allowance Rs. 30. Railwayfare Paid. Rules on 3 annas.—National Technical College of India, Ltd., Bombay 14. (5316).

Wanted—An eye specialist efficient in eye operations for an eye Hospital at Cutch-Bharapur. Apply with testimonials and previous experience to Seth Haji Megjibhoy Pradhanbhoy, Cutch-Bharapur, Dist. Bhuj. (5307).

Salesmen wanted immediately experienced and able in cigarettes lines. Apply Box No. 5284, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Clerks, Lawyers, Overseers, Sub-overseers, Doctors, Teachers, Graduates and Engineers to consult Hastings and Co., Employment Suppliers, Fatehpuri, Delhi. (5313).

27. HOTELS

Bombay Savoy Hotel, Bar and Restaurant, next-door to Central Station with all modern comforts. Inclusive Rs. 4. Exclusive Rs. 2. (5308)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Persian by Persian Savants; French, Arabic by competent scholars taught to college, school, private students. (Success guaranteed). Mazendy Kamar Building, opposite Hongkong Bank, Fort. (5309)

56. EDUCATIONAL

Senior Cambridge Institute, Sirdar High School premises, Lamington Road coaches candidates for July Cambridge and Panjab Matriculation examination. Classes regularly conducted. Apply immediately. (1775)

American Dental College. Intensely practical dental training leading to successful career. Excellent facilities. Efficient Staff. Session begins 15th January. For Illustrated. Prospectus, apply, Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D. D. S. Karachi. (5143).

73 AGENTS WANTED

Wanted District Agents for the sale of Penholders manufactured by up-to-date Machinery. For particulars apply to P. O. Box No. 5, Lahore. (5277).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager. the "Bombay Sentinel." Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden. Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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3rd insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices

SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART

ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF STUDENTS' WORK.

PAINTING, SCULPTURE, ARCHITECTURE, and APPLIED ART.
Open to the Public from THURSDAY, the 12th of December, to Saturday, the 21st of Dec. 1935, inclusive, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.
Students of Schools and Colleges are specially invited.
ADMISSION FREE.
2248

NOTIFICATION.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from reputed cinema film Companies for facilities to shoot films (Silent or Talkies) during His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar's Diamond Jubilee Celebrations lasting for about a week from the 1st January, 1936, and the Viceregal visit on the 5th and 6th January.
The Baroda Government will select the best film produced and buy a copy or two.
The Company will bear all expenses.
Apply to the KHANGI KARBHARI, Baroda.
2272

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.
(Works Branch).

NOTICE.

TENDERS for
(1) the supply of labour for running the Municipal Crushers at Sewri;
(2) transporting rubble from Municipal quarries at Wadala, Gowari and Sion, Scheme No. 6; and
(3) the supply of fine sand from Juhu,

will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 20th December, 1935.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.
Forms of tender, specification, etc. will be issued on payment of Rupee 1 each to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. City Engineer, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.
The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
(Sd). N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 9th December, 1935.
2275.

Legal Notices

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BAI BHURIBAI, widow of GURUMUKHRAI SUKHANAND THAKARSIDAS NIHALCHAND and RAMKUMAR JOHARIMAL, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants have agreed to sell the undermentioned property to our clients pursuant to a consent decree dated 18th April, 1935, in High Court Suit No. 786 of 1931.
ALL Persons having or claiming any interest by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, devise, bequest, trust, share, inheritance, possession, charge, lien or otherwise howsoever in or to the said property or any part thereof are hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their Office at 24-26, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claims and such claims (if any) will be considered as waived.

Description Of The Property

ALL that piece of Pension and Tax land with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate at Second Khattarally Lane and Thakurdwar Road, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring about seventy square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 140, New No. 1129. Old Survey No. 319 and New Survey No. 1|367 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under "C" Ward No. 4997 and Street Nos. 15 and 159(a), 167 and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of the late Bhaidas Sakhidas, on the West by the said Khattarally Lane, on the North by the said Thakurdwar Road and on the South by the property of Gordhandas Chunilal.
Dated this 10th day of December, 1935.
MANUBHAI & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
(5271)

Public Notices

TENDER NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the work of laying additional water mains in Coimbatore town at an estimated cost of Rs. 83,200 will be received by the Commissioner, Coimbatore Municipality, on or before 8th January, 1936, at his office. Necessary detailed tender notice, schedule of quantities, specification and conditions of contract can be had from the Municipal Engineer's office on payment of Rs. 5 into the Municipal treasury for the entire set.
(Sd.) H. C. M. McLAUGHLIN,
Commissioner.
Coimbatore Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Coimbatore, 9th Dec., 1935.
2279

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on THURSDAY, the 12th instant at 10-45 a.m. (S.T.)
SHAPURJI B. BILLIMORIA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 11th December, 1935.
2285

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDULKADER HASANALLI, of Bombay Borah Mohamedan inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.
That any person or persons having any claim, right, title and interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, charge, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 36, Tamarind Lane, Tamarind House, Fort, Bombay and to an Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY:—

ALL that piece of land of the quit and ground rent tenure with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate on the west side of Bhendi Bazar, Parel Road in the Island and registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-one square yards (141) but which on actual measurement is found to be one hundred and forty-six square yards or there abouts (146 sq. yds.) be the same more or less and registered by the Collector of land revenue under old No. 137, New No. 7451, old survey No. 1529 and New Survey No. 990 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 8049/8050 Street Nos. 268-270 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Abdulhusein Heptoolla on or towards the East by the said Bhendi Bazar Parel Road, on or towards the South by the property of Ebrahim Mahomed Ravji and on or towards the West by a sweeper passage and which bears cadastral survey No. 3405 of Bhuleshwar Division.
Bombay dated this 9th day of December, 1935.
GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchasers.
2276.

WARNING

"HAND & KEY" Trade Mark

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above long established Trade Mark known as
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is the sole and exclusive property of ROBERT BARBOUR & BROTHER, LIMITED, of Orient House, Granby Row, Manchester. It has been used by them in connection with White Mulls, White Shirtings, Printed Sarles and other British Textiles exported to India without a break for over 70 years and proceedings will be taken against any person or persons found either importing, producing in India or exposing for sale any goods which by the ticket or stamping employed infringe their said Trade Mark or colourably imitate their get up or marking of White Shirtings or any other description of cotton piece goods to which their said Trade Mark is applied.
Sole Representatives,
J. KHUNNAH & SON,
Delhi.
2289

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. MOTILAL KANJI and HARJIWAN PURSHOTAM have contracted to sell to our client Mr. PURSHOTAMDAS RAMJI SONAWALA, the undermentioned property. ANY person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at No. 94, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY:

ALL that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground (of which the confraternity of santissims sacraments attached to the Cathedral of Our Lady of Hope Bhuleshwar, is the Fazandar), measuring 802.40 square yards or thereabouts being portion of a larger piece of land registered in the Books of the Collector under Collector's No. 606, Collector's New No. 2829, Old Survey No. 210 and New Survey No. 214 and 7902, together with the buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being on the South side of Dadyseth Agiary Street Bhuleshwar Ward and registered in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C. Nos. 3913, 3914, 3915 and Street Nos. 18-20 and 22 and now Street Nos. 25, 27 and 33-35 and bounded as follows i.e., on or towards the East by the properties of Bhagwandas Bapulal and Hiralal Ranchordas, on or towards the West by the property of the late Chaturbhuj Morarji, on or towards the North by the said Dadyseth Agiary Street and on or towards the South by vacant land, the property of Manekla! Motilal and Jamnadas Motilal.
Dated this 11th day of December, 1935.
MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2284

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

I. C. No. 25 of 1928.

In the matter of the Indian Co.'s Act VII of 1913
—and—
In the matter of the DHARMSEY MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.
(In Vol. Liquidation.)
N. H. Moos, Esqr ..... Applicant.
MOHINIBAI, widow of Fatehchand Ravaldas Contributory No. 851 ... Respondent.
WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immovable property dated 13th November, 1935, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the Applicant all the right, title and interest of the Respondent in the following properties:—
FIRSTLY:—Property, admeasuring 310 square yards or thereabouts situate at Bibi Jan Street and Narain Dhuru Street, Bombay, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 2097 and Cadastral Survey No. 682 of Mandvi Division B Ward No. 797 and Street Nos. 13-23.
SECONDLY:—Property, situate on the East side of Narain Dhuru Street, Bombay, admeasuring 161 square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 2097 and Cadastral Survey No. 689 of Mandvi Division B Ward No. 483 and Street Nos. 19-21.
THIRDLY:—Property situate at Narain Dhuru Street in Bombay admeasuring 136 square yards or thereabouts bearing Cadastral Survey No. 684 of Mandvi Division B Ward No. 849 and Street Nos. 53-55 and being part of New Survey No. 2097.
FOURTHLY:—Property situate at Narain Dhuru Street in Bombay, admeasuring 158 6/9 square yards bearing B Ward No. 850, Street Nos. 57-59 and bearing part of a New Survey No. 2097 and Cadastral Survey No. 683 of Mandvi Division.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the above-named properties (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 6th day of January, 1936, lodge in my office an affidavit verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.
Dated this 6th day of Dec..1935.
(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ.
Offg. Commissioner.
2274

Auction Sales

BENNETT AND CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT DELISLE ROAD, CHINCHPOKLI.

Under instructions from Khan Bahadur Haji Abdul Rehman Haji Mahomed Kadwani and Gulamhusein Haji Hassam Noorani, the joint Receivers appointed in Suit No. 1619 of 1930 (Dadibai vs. Mahomed Cassum and others) and pursuant to the Consent Decree dated the 11th March, 1932, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction the following property on the premises on the day mentioned below.

LOT NO. 3.—(TO-DAY) THURSDAY, the 12th December, 1935, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises:—
All that piece of land with buildings at Chinchpokli, DeLisle Road, admeasuring about 474 sq. yds., bearing Street No. 422 to 438, and bounded on the West by the property of Rukhmabai, widow of Ramchandra Itchharam, on the East by DeLisle Road, on the North by Lot No. 1 and on the South by the property of the said Rukhmabai.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga & Girdharlal Solicitors at Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

HIGH COURT SUIT NO. 994 OF 1935.

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Borneo ,,	9th Dec.	25th ,,
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Dehlavi Champions Urban Areas' Cause

Bombay Council President Criticises Delimitation Proposals

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Sir Ali Manomed Khan Dehlavi, President of the Bombay Legislative Council, giving evidence before the Hammond Committee to-day, severely criticised the Delimitation proposals, especially regarding the unduly large proportion of rural representation as against representation of urban areas in the whole province.

"The rural representation Proposed, is out of all proportion to the urban," he added, the "reasonable balance" urged between the two is maintained in the breach of it. Barring Bombay, there is only one urban seat proposed in the whole Presidency."

On behalf of the Surat and Rander Urban Constituency, Sir Ali Mahomed Khan observed that the Surat Muslims had to suffer, because there was none in the Committee, nor in the Cabinet to represent their case, and because, perhaps, of the Government's attitude towards the Gujarat political movements, although the Muslims had kept themselves out of the Gujarat agitations.

Other witnesses included Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed, Sir Govindrao B. Pradhan and the Delegation of the Bombay Municipal Corporation Members.

Religious Distinctions

When the Hammond Committee met, two representatives of the Gujerat Christians, Miss Sarah Paul and Mr. Mukundrai Benjamin, urging that seats reserved to the Indian Christians should be so distributed over the province that Gujerat Christians also were represented, criticised the allocation of seats on considerations of religious division, besides the territorial basis.

The principle of religious division between Catholics and Protestants in the matter of representation in legislatures was somewhat novel. Among the Muslims no divisions of Shias and Sunnis could be noticed for such a purpose.

Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed, suggested the redistribution of Muslim constituencies as mentioned in the memorandum submitted to the Indian Delimitation Committee by a number of Mahomedan Legislative Councillors.

Sir Rafiuddin, proposed that the Mahomedan women's seat now allotted to Bombay, should be taken away and given to some other constituency in the Presidency, so that Muslim women might get better representation, as in the Bombay city, there were only three influential sub-castes of Bohras, Khojas and Memons. Muslim women would get better representation if the seat were allotted to Poona or Ahmedabad. Referring to the Mohomedan seats from Bombay province to the Federal Council, Sir Rafiuddin was of the opinion that of the five seats two from Bombay city were not justified.

The evidence of Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi was interesting from many points of view. Sir Ali Mohamed Khan in a written memorandum urged that Surat and Rander urban constituency should be given a seat; this proposal was agreed to by the Delimitation Committee and the Government, who however, revised their views suddenly and gave this seat to Belgaum.

Sir Ali Mahomed Khan asked as to how the reforms should be worked? From his experience of the Council for about 13 years, he could say, that, unless there was sufficient representation for urban areas, the councils would not work satisfactorily. He asked. "Are the Reforms,—comprising Budgetary, Legislative, Administrative and Social Reforms problems—expected to be worked with reasonable efficiency and success by representatives of Rural areas?

"My experience of the Council has shown that a number of rural representatives have not opened their mouths even once, not taken any intelligent interest in their representative responsibilities; for the simple reason that they could not. And what is going to be the position of Mahomedans in such circumstances? Our percentage in the Presidency population is miserable; Our position, even with weightage, is not very safe in the Council. Should the Bombay City Mahomedan representatives, composed of sundry sub-castes of Mussalmans, be placed in the happy position of ruling and guiding the destinies of the rest of the Mahomedans in the Presidency? This is a point, I urge, which should engage the most serious attention of the Committee."

Sir Ali Mahomed Khan suggested, that if it were not feasible to take out a seat from Belgaum, a seat could be as well taken from Bombay and given to Surat-Rander urban constituency.

Thana Claims

Sir Govindrao B. Pradhan urged an equitable re-distribution of seats in the Thana District. Thana North constituency should be given two seats and Thana South the remaining four seats, on the basis of voting strength. As regards Scheduled Castes seats, it was wrong to transfer the seat given to Dharwar constituency to Kolaba constituency. The seat, as originally proposed, should be restored to Dharwar.

Bombay's Demand

A delegation of four members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation consisting of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Dr. M. C. Javle, Mr. Meyer Nissim and Sir J.B. Boman-Behram then met the Committee and urged that Bombay was entitled to 12 seats as against the nine allotted at present. The witnesses were examined at length as the Committee wished to know what were the special claims of Bombay for greater representation than it had at present.

Sir Laurie observed that what was good for Calcutta, must also be good for Bombay, as both cities were almost equally important, representing the urban areas.

The Corporation members also submitted a written memorandum.

The Hammond Committee concluded their public sittings today, and will hold discussions with the Government members. They are expected to leave for Karachi, on Thursday evening.

A public meeting, presided over by Ch. Raghubir Narain Singh was held under the auspices of the Meerut Congress Committee, to chalk out the ways and means to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the Congress in Meerut.

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Defence In Excise Raid Case Opposes Bail Cancellation Application

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

The Crown application for the cancellation of Gubbay's bail was opposed in the court of Mr. L. K. Sen, Police Magistrate of Alipore, by Mr. S. K. Sen, counsel for J. E. Gubbay, says "The Statesman."

Gubbay was arrested on October 22 in connexion with the excise raid at 52, Garlahat Road, Calcutta. He was remanded in excise custody for a few days and was released on bail on October 29.

The Crown contention was that since his release Gubbay's conduct had been such as to justify his detention in custody till the completion of inquiries in the case against him.

On behalf of Gubbay, Mr. S. K. Sen submitted that the Crown had at first made an application before the High Court. Later their application was withdrawn. The High Court had given the Crown liberty to renew the application before the Magistrate. The effect of the High Court's order was that the rule had been discharged. In other words the High Court had refused to exercise its powers.

The question was whether that order vested the court with jurisdiction to hear the present application. Counsel informed the magistrate that another bench of the High Court had issued a rule in connexion with an order on Gubbay by the District Judge of 24-Parganas to show cause why his bail should not be enhanced, and had stayed all further proceedings in that connexion. Granting 'liberty' to the Crown did not mean that the stay order had been vacated or that the court had been vested with jurisdiction. If the court was to cancel the bail of Gubbay that would be in direct conflict with the High Court's stay order. The position would be certainly anomalous, and counsel added, it would amount to contempt of the High Court.

Provision Of Law

Assuming that the court had jurisdiction, proceeded counsel, where was the law which enabled a magistrate to cancel bail in a bailable offence Section 496 of the Cr. P. Code had made the grant of bail in a bailable case imperative. There was a clause in Section 497, which dealt with non-bailable cases, that an accused who was on bail might be re-arrested. That clause was not incorporated in section 496. Under that section an accused had a right to be released on bail.

Section 167, which only dealt with a man arrested and detained in custody, had no application in the present case as Gubbay was not in custody.

Magistrate:—Your contention is that when the continuity of such custody is broken this section does not apply. Mr. Sen:—Exactly. When the man is already on bail, by no stretch of imagination could this section be made to apply.

Counsel submitted that the offence for which Gubbay had been arrested was bailable. If the offence was bailable section 496 did apply and there was nothing in the Act debarring its application.

Discussing the merits of the case counsel referred to the order of the court on November 11. On that day the Crown had alleged that Gubbay was not assisting in the investigation and, in reply to a warning by the court, Gubbay, like a 'good boy,' had agreed to assist the investigation. Did the law contemplate such a procedure? asked counsel. Where was the law which laid down that an accused should assist the prosecution in the investigation. Gubbay's bail was sought to be cancelled because he had not assisted the investigation. On a future date, the Crown might as well come before the court with a similar application on the ground that Gubbay had refused to make a confession.

"Begging" Investigation

Counsel characterized the investigation in the case as a 'begging' investigation. They were begging of Gubbay to produce the cheques. They were begging of his solicitors to do the same. What had the prosecution been doing all the time? For seven days Gubbay was in custody. If the prosecution was serious they might have searched his house. They knew on November 8 that Gubbay had gone to the bank. If they meant business they would have immediately searched his house to recover the cheques. Instead, they begged of Gubbay, they begged of his solicitors, and complained to court. The cheques were Gubbay's property and it could not be expected that Gubbay, who was an accused, would make them over to the prosecution, to help their case against him. The Crown might as well ask Gubbay to find an entry in his account books that would incriminate him as they could not find any such entry in the books.

Concluding, counsel said accused was not bound to open his lips. No one could, under the law, force him to answer questions. Much less could he be asked to explain matters to the Crown. The complaint of the Crown that Gubbay was not assisting the investigation was a "desperate cry."

Orders were reserved.

Grave Turn In Silver Situation

BULLION 'CHANGE BOARD FORCED TO FIX PRICES

White Metal Has No Friends Outside India

BOMBAY, Dec. 11.

The crisis in the silver market has assumed a grave turn.

To-day the Board of the Bullion Exchange was forced to fix minimum prices. Spot and Magasar prices are fixed at Rs. 58/8 and Posh delivery at Rs. 58/11.

No business is allowed below the fixed prices.

In the last two days silver prices have declined about Rs. 7/8 as a result of extensive selling by local operators. Yesterday local operators sent selling orders to London markets for 17,000 Bars. (12,000 foward and 5,000 spot) but London Brokers were able to sell only 2,000 Bars spot at 28 3/8 d. and the remaining orders remained unexecuted.

It is customary in London to put through all orders and then fix prices but yesterday orders remained unexecuted as America withdrew its support and the market was left without any buyer. Such a state never happened in the history of the London market.

ORIGIN OF CRISIS

When Silver was selling at 12d. there were only two buyers China and India. China used to buy Silver for currency purposes and India was buying for local consumption for ornaments of the rural population Later on America became a buyer under the new policy of raising silver prices. This policy was pressed by the Silver Bloc of the U. S. Congress. There was steady buying by the U. S. Treasury and prices soared high.

In Bombay Silver prices rose to Rs. 85 but to-day the figures have reversed to Rs 58 without a buyer.

U. S. Change Policy?

At the moment local stock is estimated about 40,000 bars and London stock is said to be 10,000 bars. The U. S. Treasury was steadily buying all Spot Silver at a fixed price of 65 3/8 cents but now it seems that the U. S. Treasury has changed its policy although the official statement asserts there is no change in Silver policy.

If there is no change in the Silver purchase policy, the question is why there was no buying yesterday?

It appears that the recent action of the Chinese Government has created some cause for stopping purchases of Silver by the U. S. Treasury. There was only one country in the world namely China, on Silver Currency Basis but the outright purchase of Silver by the U. S. Treasury forced China to abandon the Silver Standard and all Silver in China was required to be handed over to State Banks.

This means, China will not be a buyer of Silver in future. India is the only country which has domestic consumption of Silver and is loaded up with large stocks. Bombay alone has a stock of 40,000 bars.

Signal Of Crisis

Thus there being no prospective buyer of Silver, and perhaps China converting its Silver holding either into Sterling or Gold currencies may be offering Silver. This flow of selling may be taken as a signal of the developing crisis which may have forced the U. S. Treasury to stop purchases of Silver in London market.

The position is dangerous. It is easy to buy Silver but the U. S. Treasury after securing world's stock must find a buyer in future.

No Buyer In World

Now there is no hope of China buying any Silver and India cannot buy. Thus there is no buyer of Silver to-day in the world except the U. S. Treasury. It remains to be seen whether the latter is prepared to take up all offerings and save the American Silver mining industry. Otherwise there remains the inevitable result, a further collapse.

Glut Of Gold In U. S.

As regards gold holdings of the U. S. Treasury the situation is also becoming burdensome and Bankers do not know what to do with them. At present the gold supply exceeds 10,000 million dollars for the first time in history. This state of things is bound to have its effect and sooner or later the U. S. Treasury will be forced to stop buying gold. When the U. S. Treasury stops buying gold, we will have to face a serious decline in gold prices also.

No Friends!

To-day there is no friend of the white metal in the world and the local market is passing through a serious crisis. At the moment prices are fixed but the outlook is discouraging.

SENTENCED TO DEATH

Judge Differs From Jury's Unanimous Verdict Of Not Guilty

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 11.

For first time in the history of criminal administration of justice in Oudh four persons, charged with murder who were discharged four times by the police and Magistrates for want of evidence, have been sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Hardoi.

The complainant had applied to the Sessions Judge against the last order of discharge. The latter had ordered committal of the accused to the Court of Sessions. The Judge differed with the unanimous verdict of not guilty given by the four assessors and sentenced the accused to death.

PROGRESS OF SALVAGE AT QUETTA

QUETTA, Dec. 10.

Salvage operations in wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 14 and 19 continue. Most of the houses have been salvaged in wards 2 and 19, 74 houses in the former and 157 in the latter and property valued at Rs. 232,260/1/6 was recovered bringing the grand total to Rs. 2,829,189/3/6. One hundred and thirty bodies were recovered bringing the total up-to-date to 1,127.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION.

In rural reconstruction 20 huts were completed upto 5th December, 1935 and 690 are still under construction. Eightyfour rural relief cases were examined during the week. The money spent on Karezes and springs from 29th November to 5th December is Rs. 1,979, bringing the grand total to Rs. 74,484. The strength in the Brewery camp is 564. free rations being drawn for 417. Fiftythree huts were completed by the week ending 30th November bringing the grand total to 393.

RELIEF GIVEN.

Relief sanctioned from 1st December amounted to Rs. 11,821/11 and payments during the same period amounted to Rs. 5,253/11. Total sanctions up-to-date amount to Rs 143,141/7/5 against which payments to the extent of Rs. 123,308/8/5 have been made, which latter amount does not include the figures of allotment for the expenditure of rural construction in British area nor to the relief of Kalat state.—A. P.

What waits for you AT THE END OF THE ROAD ?

WHEN you are young and healthy, it seems that the road which stretches before you through the years of your life can never be anything but smooth and wide. But where is it leading you? When you retire, will prosperity await you and your wife and children ..... or penury? And what will you meet on the road? Perhaps sickness and injury which will prevent you from earning.
The possibilities must be faced, and the best time to face them is when you are young healthy and in a good job. Protect yourself and your family *now* against the whims of fate. Make it *certain* that your road through life shall always be smoothed by the knowledge of ample funds behind you. Invest a few annas a day in a Crown Life Policy.
Consult the Crown Life Man. He will provide a policy exactly suited to your needs and will explain why it is most advantageous and most economical.

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MUSLIMS & INDIA ACT

Conference Board To Discuss Issues At Delhi Meeting

NEW DELHI, December 11.

The policy and programme of the All-India Muslim Conference in respect of the forthcoming elections to the provincial assemblies will be discussed at a meeting of the Board of the Conference on 31st instant at the office of the All-India Muslim League here.

The Board's view on the New Government of India Act will also be obtained and it will be considered whether the necessity of keeping the All-India Muslim Conference as a separate body still existed.

The meeting will fix the place and date for holding the annual session of the Conference and will consider the resignation of Sir Mahommad Yaqub from the office of Joint Secretary of the Conference and elect his successor.—A. P.

Gita Bhavan In St. Mira's High School

HYDERABAD (Sind) (By Mail).

Great enthusiasm prevailed in St. Mira's High School Building yesterday evening when Sadhu Vaswani opened the Gita Bhavan of the Satsang. There were recitations from the Santbani. Vaswaniji kindled "Havan" fire. Before opening the Gita Bhavan, Sadhu Vaswani announced a donation of Rs. 500 from a "brother." Vaswaniji also announced a further donation of Rs. 250 from Bhai Parsram Lokmal Hoorjani. He further announced a donation of Rs. 1,000 from a 'Satsangi' brother for St. Mira's High School.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

S.S. Glenbank, Capt. E Blackmore, Agents F F Campbell and Co., from New York via Karachi.

S.S. Jalajyoti, Capt. J T Desley, Agents Scindia Steam N Co., from Bassein via Coast Ports.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, Dec. 11.

S.S. Borneo Maru, Capt. Y Iwasaki, Agents O S Kaisha, for Karachi.

S.S. Takliwa, Capt. A G Fishley, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., for Durban via Porebunder.

S.S. Tampa, Capt. J Discon, Agents Lionel Edward, for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta.

S.S. Islami, Capt. T R Dow, Agents Turner Morrison & Co., for Jeddah via Karachi.

S.S. Tarantia, Capt. J Duncan, Agents Graham's Trading Co., for Karachi via Bhavnagar.

S.S. Gurna, Capt. R R Marsh, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., for Calcutta via Mangalore.

LOADING

Bombay, Dec. 11.

S.S. Stal for Calcutta.

S.S. Fusijama for Java Ports via Singapore.

S.S. Ginyo Maru for China, Japan Ports via Colombo.

S.S. Jaladuta for Bedi Bunder.

The labour amendment moved by Mr. Grenfell on December 5, during the debate on the King's speech regretted the Government failure to indicate any effective policy for the restoration and maintenance of peace, the reduction of armaments and failure to recognise the need to plan the economic life of Britain on the basis of public ownership.

AUSTRALIAN BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES

Ryder And Oxenham's Spectacular Figures

The following are the batting and bowling averages of the Australians compiled upto the All-India match in Bombay. Jack Ryder, their captain, tops the batting averages with 80.2 per innings. His total of 401 includes three centuries and thrice he remained unbeaten in his eight innings. Morrisby has gone down to the second step claiming an average of 59.3 per innings. Although Macartney leads the bowling average technically, Oxenham really carries the honours. His large bag of 48 wickets at the cost of 6.7 runs a piece is an admirable one indeed. Alexander seems to have been the least successful so far both in bowling and batting:—

BATTING

	Innings	Times not out	Highest score	Total	Average
Ryder	.. 8	3	139*	401	80.2
Morrisby	.. 7	1	90	356	59.3
Macartney	.. 2	0	106	115	57.5
Bryant	.. 11	2	155	372	41.3
Wendell Bill	.. 10	1	107	353	39.2
Ellis	.. 5	2	53*	111	37
Love	.. 7	3	46	121	30.5
Oxenham	.. 7	3	44*	118	29.4
Allsop	.. 8	0	51	203	25.4
Leather	.. 4	1	37*	63	21
Hendry	.. 9	1	62	149	18.6
Ironmonger	.. 3	1	21*	25	12.5
Mair	.. 5	0	42	62	12.4
Nagel	.. 4	0	21	47	11.8
Alexander	.. 4	1	12	21	7

N.B. * denotes not out.

BOWLING

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
Macartney	8	4	6	1	6
Oxenham	194	93	324	48	6.7
Leather	103.5	27	244	17	14.4
Nagel	128.2	45	283	18	15.1
Ryder	48	18	129	8	16.1
Mair	50	4	524	26	20.2
Ironmonger	106	39	278	13	21.3
Hendry	39	8	88	3	29.4
Alexander	53.2	8	131	3	43.7

U. P. Selected Team Meets Australian Tourists

TWO-DAY FIXTURE OPENS ON SODDEN PITCH

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 11.

The following are the teams for to-day's two day match between the Australian Touring Team and the U. P. selected:

AUSTRALIANS: Ryder, Oxenham, Tarrant, J. Davis, Mair, Leather, Alexander, Morrisby, Bryant, Love and Hendry.

THE U. P. TEAM: Maharajkumar of Vizianagram, P. E. Palia, Akhtar Hussain, Asad, Wahab, Bobby Zahiruddin, Ahmad Kamal, Onkarnath Elhence, Shahabuddin, J. E. Alexander, J. Bolam, U. S. Gupta and M. Salauddin.

This is the first time in the history of organised cricket tours in India that Allahabad is having a chance of entertaining an international team, the honour on the two previous occasions having fallen to Aligarh and Benares respectively. Allahabad had not even a novice's luck with their first enterprise in that rain overnight and this morning had damped the wicket as well as the enthusiasm of the crowd and the Australians too came with so many casualties that they had to requisition the services of Frank Tarrant, their Sexagenarian Manager and Joe Davis their eighteen year old General Factotum to complete their side. U.P. played with twelve men as previously agreed.

AUSTRALIAN TEAM

Actually six out of the regular Australian team are on the casualty list. There are Alsopp and Nagel in Hospital at Bombay and Macartney, Ellis, Ironmonger and Wendell Bill still unable to play. To guard against enteric fever, Australians got themselves inoculated at Bombay and this accounts for the absence of Ellis, Wendell Bill and Ironmonger.

The start was made at 12-30 when the sun came out and dried up the pitch a little bit. In half an hour's batting before lunch the U.P. lost the wickets of Asad, Wahab and Bobby Zahirruddin, both clean bowled by Alexander. Akhtar Hussain who opened the innings was struck over the left eye in trying to hook Leather and retired temporarily. At lunch time the score board showed 11 runs for 2 wickets.

PLAY AFTER LUNCH

Resumption was made at 2-20, twenty minutes late. It was decided not to break off for tea but to draw the stumps at 4-30 p.m.

Oxenham and Alexander were the opening bowlers on the restart. Palia played Alexander very confidently, repeatedly legglding and hooking him; but Oxenham was as difficult as he had been on previous matting wickets. The surface underneath the matting here was, however, so sodden that it gave the bowlers practically no assistance. Ahmad Kamal and after him Akhtar Hussain played as though they would rather go down fighting than be bowled or caught ignominiously at silly slip and for a time the ball was lifted in air a great deal. The Australians were handicapped by a slippery outfield and Leather at one stage with a dolly catch almost in his hands slipped and missed the catch. Davis at long on brought off an excellently judged catch to dismiss Kamal.

TARRANT CHEERED

Akhtar Hussain who was hurt in the morning now resumed and followed the same tactics. He drove Oxenham straight over the screen for six and was then dropped by Frank Tarrant at slip. Akhtar leaning back had cut hard. Not so many years ago Tarrant would have absorbed a catch with one hand, but now the veteran could do nothing better than put his hands instinctively to where the ball would be and nearly got it, but the next moment saw it bounce out of his hands. Frank Tarrant then took the ball himself to bowl in place of Oxenham and was cheered by the crowd. Akhtar Hussain found him as difficult to play back as Oxenham and hit out and was well caught by Oxenham near the screen (66-4-23).

PALIA CAUGHT

Palia hooking Mair rather half-heartedly was caught by Oxenham for 24 the highest score by the home batsmen hitherto (74-5-24). Elhance and the Maharajkumar of Vizianagaram now came together. When Elhance left, stumped by Love off Tarrant, the Maharajkumar had hit off 18 out of the 20 added for the sixth wicket. He drove and hooked the slow bowlers boldly and was only prevented by the slow outfield from getting more boundaries than he did (93-6-2). After Elhance, Shahabuddin fell to a slip catch of Mair, this being the latter's third victim. (94-7-0). Salauddin opened out and after being dropped by Bryant near the screen cleared the screen with his very next stroke for the second six of the evening. Off his next stroke, however, Hendry made no mistake, getting a nicely judged catch at the foot of the screen (114-8-16). At the close of play, the Maharajkumar and J. E. Alexander were not out with the score at 115 for 8 wickets. —

THE SCORES

U.P. SELECTED (1st Innings)

Akhtar Hussain c Oxenham b Tarrant	23
Asad Wahab b Alexander	4
Palia c Oxenham b Mair	24
Bobby Zahiruddin b Alexander	0
Ahmad Kamal c Davis b Mair	18
Elhance st. Love b Tarrant	2
Maharajkumar of Vizianagram (not out)	25
Shahabuddin c Leather b Mair	0
M. Salauddin c Hendry b Mair	16
J E Alexander (not out)	0
Extras	3
Total (for 8 wickets)	115

Maharashtra's Bold Stand Against Bombay

Score 223 Runs For 9 Wickets In Ranji Trophy Tourney

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Dec. 11.

Play was resumed punctually at 10-30 this morning in the match between Bombay and Maharashtra. The overnight not outs Sane and Nimbalkar faced the attack of Richards and Kalapesi from the Council Hall and Gymkhana Ends respectively. In Richard's fourth over Nimbalkar had a life from Wadkar who dropped him in the slips at thirteen. Both the opening players were playing cautiously without caring much for runs. A change was made in the bowling after half an hour's play and Wadkar who had replaced Richards, successfully appealed for l-b-w. against Sane (24-1-7). Nimbalkar who was coming into his own raised the score to 40 with Nazir Ali's help, but Divekar who had come on from the Gymkhana End and had five men in slips, had Nimbalkar held there by Kalapesi (42-2-29).

Naidu joining Nazir Ali pulled Divekar to leg and ran four runs, hoisting 50 after 85 minutes' play. Kalapesi relieved Divekar after he had bowled nearly an hour and Divekar caught Naidu in the slips off Wadkar (6-3-11). Nagarwalla who came in next faced Havewalla who now bowled from the Gymkhana End. Nazir Ali at his individual 17 got a life from Jai who missed him off Wadkar's delivery. The score had passed 90 when Richards took charge at the Council Hall End in place of Wadkar who had bowled continuously for about two hours.

Kalapesi who sent down the last over before lunch conceded a boundary off his first ball, making the opposition total 97. Play was then adjourned for lunch.

NAZIR ALI OUT.

On resumption after lunch with a four off Divekar Nazir Ali telegraphed 100 of his team after 165 minutes' play. After Richards had sent two overs from the Gymkhana end, Champak Mehta was requisitioned and he had Nagarwala cought at square-leg by Khote. (108-4-15).

Devadhar joined Nazir Ali who, with two strokes for double off Divekar who had replaced Champak, hoisted 120 on board with the first and completed his individual fifty with the second. Bhagwandas was now brought from the Council Hall end and Havewalla from the other. Nazir Ali now became rather free with the bowling and had taken the team's score to 140 when, while trying to get two runs for an easy single, risked his life off Wadkar. (149-5-63). He was at the wicket for 205 minutes and hit eight fours.

DESHMUKH'S CREDITABLE PLAY.

Deshmukh was next to come. Devdhar glanced Divekar to leg and then ran for four runs and telegraphed 150 on the board. Deshmukh glanced Bhagwandas to the boundary and hoisted 160. The teams at this stage adjourned for tea.

Resuming after tea, Deshmukh concentrated on gathering runs and within half an hour gathered a score of runs more, passing Devdhar's total which still stayed at 25. The board soon showed 190 and Deshmukh telegraphed 200 of his team by pulling Divekar to leg and collected four runs. Maharashtra took 315 minutes to gather these 200 runs. Deshmukh had then given some pleasant strokes, when Kalapesi in his second over from the Gymkhana end shattered Deshmukh's wicket. (213-6-42) and got his successor Mohoni leg before wicket on the very next ball. (213-7-0).

Deshmukh stayed at the wicket for 65 minutes and his achievement of 42 runs deserves credit.

Sohoni filled Mohoni's place, but Devadhar was soon out leg before in Richard's over. (218-8-32 after having stayed at the wicket for 157 minutes. The fall of Deshmukh and Devadhar's wickets at the near end of day had completely changed the colour of the game and the fate of the Maharashtra team was well nigh settled negatively when Richards in the same over clean bowled Doctor before he had cracked his duck. (218-9-0). Datar, the last man in hit Kalapesi for four and hoisted 220. At the end of the day's play Maharashtra was 223 for nine wickets, the last four wickets falling for only five runs..

BOMBAY (1st Innings) 308

MAHARASHTRA (1st Innings).

Nimbalkar c Kalapesi b Divekar	29
Sane l.b.w. b Wadkar	7
S. Nazir Ali (run out)	63
M. M. Naidu c Divekar, b Wadkar	11
Nagarwalla c Khote b Champak Mehta.	15
Devdhar l.b.w. b Richards	32
Deshmukh b Kalapesi	42
Mohoni l.b.w. b Kalapesi	0
Sohoni (playing)	3
Doctor b Richards	0
Datar (playing)	3
Extras	16
Total (for 9 wkts.	223

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Kalapesi	18	6	26	2
Richards	18	8	21	2
Divekar	23	6	49	1
Wadkar	30	5	74	2
Havewalla	9	3	17	0
Mehta	5	2	7	1
Bhagwandas	8	4	14	0

"AUSSIES" BEAT TRANSVAAL BY 10 Wkts.

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 10.

The Australians won their match against Transvaal by 10 wickets.

Scores:—

Transvaal	201
Australians for 9 (declared)	411
Transvaal	247
Australians for no loss	40

—Reuter.

Women's Hockey Match At Parel

The Parel Sporting Club have arranged a Ladies Hockey match between the Bombay City and the Vincent Club from Dadar, on the Indian Football League ground on Sunday, 15th instant, at 5 p.m.

The admission charges are As. 4 and As. 2 only.

The winning team will be awarded a cup presented by Mr. S. K. Mukherjee.

Mr. J. C. Maitra will preside on the occasion and Mrs. Maitra will present the cup.

NEW HOSPITAL FOR ANDHERI

Offer Of Lakh Of Rupees For Maintaining 50 Beds

(From Our Correspondent)

ANDHERI, Dec. 11.

No less than 30 items figured on the agenda of the Special General Meeting of the Andheri-Vile Parle Municipality held at Guzder Hall, Andheri last night and though more than three hours were spent, only one item was gone through.

This item pertained to the appointment of four officers in the Municipality. A Selection Committee had been appointed at the previous meeting to recommend from among the many applicants suitable candidates for the posts of an Accountant, Road Inspector and Sanitary Inspector. But that Committee instead of recommending a suitable candidate for the post a new Accountant in place of the old incumbent suggested the name of a gentleman with high engineering qualifications to work both as an Accountant and an Assistant Secretary! A section of the House lodged a protest. The four candidates recommended by the Special Committee happened to belong to one community and this gave a member an opportunity of criticising the methods of selecting candidates from a particular community, when, in his opinion, there were candidates of better qualifications available from among other communities as well. Ultimately, the names recommended by the Committee were approved.

NEW HOSPITAL FOR ANDHERI

While negotiations are going on informally between the District Local Board and the Municipality on the question of taking over by the latter of the N. J. Wadia Charitable Dispensary, an offer of a lakh of rupees has come from a donor for starting a Civil Hospital at Andheri with 50 beds. The annual expenditure of maintaining the proposed hospital will be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 10,000 and Government and the Local Board are, it is understood, prepared to contribute an equal share if the Municipality is agreeable to run it.

This question will be considered at the next meeting of the Municipal Board.

BOMBAY'S PREMIER VOLUNTEERS

National Guards Complete Year Of Useful Activity

The Bombay National Guards, which was started immediately after the Bombay Session of the Indian National Congress completed a year of its fruitful existence a week ago. During the last year, the National Guards has successfully filled the gap created by the banning of the two important Congress Volunteer Organisations by the Government.

It would be remembered that the "Guards" was inaugurated and blessed by no less a person than Babu Rajendra Prasad, the President of the Indian National Congress and all the local leaders have expressed their appreciation of the work that the Guards have been doing.

ENTHUSIASTS ORGANISE.

The Guards have on their rolls nearly 100 young men, including college students and merchants. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have given their official recognition to the organisation in that they have always entrusted to the Guards the management of all the meetings and functions organised by them.

At the Annual General Meeting held last Sunday, Mr. K. N. Gaitonde, the Chairman of the Guards placed the following report before the general Body which was approved and passed.

RESUME OF WORK.

"The Bombay National Guards was started in November, 1934, by those few enthusiasts who had taken a prominent part in the Volunteer Organisation of the 48th Session of the Indian National Congress. The main object of starting this organisation was to create a well-disciplined corps of Volunteers to carry on National work on non-communal lines—keeping it open to any Indian, irrespective of caste or creed. It was duly inaugurated by Babu Rajendra Prasad in June this year, by which time, the volunteers, who enrolled themselves had received sufficient training to form a band of efficient workers. Since then, I am really happy to note, the Organisation has taken rapid strides in establishing itself as a well-disciplined Volunteer Corps. The Bombay National Guards, have been given the opportunity by several organisations besides the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to serve and they have done so to the entire satisfaction of the organisations concerned. Since the Guards have not attached themselves to any single political group in the City, several political organisations have invited the Guards either to manage their meetings, Conferences or elections. Prominent among those that invited the Guards to serve were the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee; the All-India Trade Union Congress; The Bombay Socialist Party and the Bombay Radical Conference. The Guards also collected funds both for the Bengal Detenus and the Kanara Peasants

THE TRAINING.

Besides the above activities, regular classes were held throughout the year in several centres. While the Central training was going on at Gowalia Tank every Sunday, Classes were held for a few days at Dadar, C. P. Tank and Fort to facilitate the training of the youths belonging to the different Wards. Besides infantry training all the Members of the Guards were asked to be present at Theoretical Classes that were being held weekly twice at the Congress House. In this connection, I take the opportunity to thank Messrs. S. K. Patil; M. R. Masani; A.S.R. Chari and Charles Mascarenhas for kindly sparing time to lecture to the members of the Guards.

I must express my gratitude to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu; Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. S. A. Brelvi for the interest they took in our organisation.

Before concluding I appeal to all the members of the Guards to continue to take the same interest that they have been taking in their Organisation. I also appeal to the youth of Bombay to join the Guards and help the organisation to bring into existence a first class National Volunteer corps in the city."

POLITICAL UNITY DRIVE IN BURMA

People's Party's Assurance To Ottama To Abide By Country's Verdict

RANGOON, Dec. 10.

Rev. Ottama, President of the Hindu Mahasabha sailed to-day for Calcutta by s.s. "Ellenga."

Interviewed by the "United Press", Rev. Ottama said the unity drive among the various Burmese political parties was pending for want of official replies from them. However, the People's party assured him that they were ready to abide by the country's decision for or against council entry and acceptance of offices. Further they were prepared to boycott the council if the country so desired and they would no longer go against the country's verdict.—United Press.

CRICKET NOTES AND COMMENTS

Causes Of All-India's Failure

(BY J. C. MAITRA.)

I have been asked by many people the causes which were responsible for the hopeless failure of the All-India team against the Australians in their first engagement in Bombay. As far as I can diagnose the following may be put down as its contributory causes:—(1) absence of proper leadership; (2) consequent lack of teamwork and team-spirit; (3) absence of a good opening pair of batsmen; (4) weak batting strength as a whole and (5) absence of a smarter wicket-keeper. I do not mention the bowling in this category, because, to my mind, the bowlers did their part well on the whole.

UNFORTUNATE LEADERSHIP

In the first place I need hardly repeat that the selection of the Yuvaraj of Patiala as Captain of the team was totally wrong. He does not yet possess the ability and experience as a player to be a member of the team, let alone be its Captain. His dabbling with the bowling and batting orders and arrangement of the field clearly exposed his ignorance, lack of insight and inspiration, and want of skill in strategy. If there was a shrewd general at the helm of affairs the mistakes he committed could have been easily avoided.

LACK OF TEAM SPIRIT

Those who witnessed the match could easily discern that the team-spirit which pervaded the visitors was absent in the home team. Therefore, team-work suffered immensely. The Captain had not the towering personality of a Ryder or a Nayudu—in cricket sense of course, to inspire confidence among his men. He was only an "out grown school-boy" and did not utilise the advice of sane and wise Counsellors like Nayudu and Wazir Ali who were at hand. With the exception of two or three players, every body seemed to be in a holiday mood and the result was that nobody could put forth the best he had in him.

ABSENCE OF OPENING BATSMEN

Now turning to the opening pair of batsmen, it was common knowledge that Navle was altogether out of form and Wazir Ali was a misfit in that place. If any proof was needed, I would only quote their respective achievements. In a recent tournament at Delhi, Navle scored 11, 9 (not out) and 0, going in third, tenth and seventh respectively, while Wazir Ali is credited with the following figures against Jardine's team: 8 Innings, 173 runs and highest score 39. The latter's figures are not so bad for an opening batsman. But we have to consider what height Wazir Ali is capable of rising if he is sent in later. His performances of the Quadrangular have shown that. It was, therefore, no wonder that both batsmen failed miserably.

BATTING DISORGANISED

In the absence of a scund opening pair like Navle and Naoomal of old and a reliable third like Vijay Merchant who could be depended upon to break the back of the bowling, Indian batting was completely disorganised. Amarnath, Nayudu and Lal Singh were the only batsmen who tried to retrieve the Indian position. But they seemed to feel the weight of their responsibility so much that they could not contribute their proper quota. The Yuvaraj set a bad example to his followers by indiscriminate hitting of the Australian slow bowlers. His spectacular and exhilarating character infected them all with the dreadful consequence that they were all slaughtered without mercy, before they could regain their balance.

WICKET-KEEPING NOT UP TO THE MARK

The need for a smarter wicket-keeper was equally keenly felt. I agree that Naole showed sparks of his old brilliance occasionally which made up for his mistakes to a certain extent. But there was need for a real live wire who could maintain his sharpness all along. There is not the least doubt that the presence of such a one would have reduced the Australian fortune which raised their total to 288 considerably.

YUVARAJ'S FUTURE ASSURED

Now the question is who should comprise the next All-India team which would meet the Australians at Calcutta at the end of this month. The fact that the resignation of Dr. Kanga has been accepted and Col. Kekl Mistry of Patiala nominated in his place shows that the omens are not at all favourable for India. It is now as clear as daylight that the Yuvaraj will be retained in his captaincy. Not only that, my suspicion that he will be sent to England as the de facto Captain of the Indian team with the Nawab of Pataudi as its nominal head, is on the way to materialisation. So he will continue to gain further training and experience at the cost of Indian prestige.

CHANGES IN THE NEXT TEAM

From the final day of the match there have been rumours that Wazir Ali, Navle, Palia, Mubarak Ali and Amir Elahi would be dropped from the next All-India team. Wazir Ali may be retained, it is said, if Lal Singh who has not been keeping fit, is unable to play. Bahadur Kapadia will replace his substitute, Navle and Merchant and C. S. Nayudu will come back to their original places, while Baqa Jilani will displace Palia. It is also said that Abdul Aziz, the wicket-keeper and batsman of Karachi, who has been spoken highly of by Macartney and Tarrant, may be selected in preference to Kapadia. K. Bose and S. Banerjee of Calcutta are also in the running. But L. P. Jai is said to be a certainty.

NOT AN IDEAL COMBINATION

According to these forecasts, the next team will be as follows: Yuvaraj of Patiala (Captain), Major C. K. Nayudu, Amarnath, Vijay Merchant, L. P. Jai, Lal Singh (or Wazir Ali), C. S. Nayudu, Baqa Jilani, Nissar, Amarsingh and Kapadia or (Abdul Aziz). Perhaps Mushtaq Ali, Bose and Banerjee will make up the reserves. By no stretch of imagination can I call this an ideal combination. First of all the leadership, as I have repeatedly said, will be terribly weak. Secondly, there will be no reliable opening batsmen in the team which will make its batting foundation shaky. Thirdly, the batting strength on the whole will improve, but it could be much better. With the advent of the younger Nayudu and Baqa Jilani, the bowling stock will also be augmented. Still there will be room for improvement. I expect the wicket-keeping to shine brighter, but that will not lead to appreciable addition to the strength of the side. In my next article, I shall put forward the ideal team which can be made up from the existing materials.

OXFORD DRAWS WITH CAMBRIDGE

LONDON, Dec. 10.

In the inter-varsity match at Twickenham Oxford drew with Cambridge, neither side scoring.

The teams remained unchanged. The attendance was 40,000 The weather was cold and windy and the turf excellent.

Oxford won nearly all the scrums but the backs could not pierce the stubborn defence. Wooler cut through in a dazzling fashion from half-way and passed Rawlence who was going full-pelt for the line when he was brought down by an amazing dash by Obelensky just before the interval.

The score at half-time was 0-0. —Reuter's Special.

Bombay Agents— **Orient Drug Agency.**

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Vad 2, 1992
Muslim: Ramjan 15, 1354
Parsi: Tir 7, 1305
Hightide: 1-24; 13-11
Lowtide: 7-40, 19-04
Sunrise: 7h. 2m.
Sunset: 6h. 3m.

Special Tariff Board public inquiry Development Department Building, 3rd floor, 11 a.m.

S. S. 'Rajputana' with the English mails of November 28, due at 3 p.m.

Matunga Widows' Ball, Town Hall.

SATURDAY, December 14

S S 'Corfu' with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: Winter Meeting Fifth Day.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for United States of America per S.S. "Pres Adams" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 13th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and Japan per S.S. "Iwatesan Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 12th instant.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The Bombay Students' Brotherhood will shift from Dadabhoy Manzil to Narayan Ashram, French Bridge, Chowpatty, next to Allice Restaurant from Sunday, 15th instant.

The Reading room and the Indoor games will be open to members from the same morning.

VARNASHRAM SWARAJYA SANGH

The eighth annual conference of the All India Varnashram Swarajya Sangh will be held at Gaya on the 28th, 29th and 30th December, 1935. Maharaja Saheb of Dharakota will preside. A Reception Committee has already been formed.

SANITATION ROUNDS IN CITY.

The Social Service League, Bombay, will arrange sanitation rounds in the different wards of the City from January, 1936. Those who have complaints about insanitary conditions in their localities should communicate to Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe, worker in charge of sanitation rounds at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, Bombay No. 12.

M. RAHIMTULLAH FREE DISPENSARY.

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 7th December was 320, of which 213 were males and 107 females.

BOMBAY RADIO EXHIBITION

The Bombay Radio Exhibition which is being held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, admission is by tickets of 4 as, on week days and free on Saturdays.

SHIA MOURNING GATHERINGS." DELHI.

The annual Shia Majlisis (Religious Discourses) will be held, under the auspices of the Shia Majlis League, Delhi at 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. at the Shia Jama Masjid, Kashmeri Gate, and 8 p.m. in the Arabic College Hall, Delhi. Prominent Mujtahids and preachers will deliver lectures at stated hours.

ARYA SAMAJ

Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma will deliver a public lecture at the Arya Samaj Mandir Kalbadevi Road (Cowlane Kalika Bhavan), on "National life in Bhagwad Gita" to-day Thursday, at 7 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE—"Two For To-night." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Anna Karenina." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Dr. Socrates.' Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dharmatma." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kid Millions." Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"The Crown." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Hind Kesri". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Anarkali." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Devdas." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Becky Sharp." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Heart's Desire" time as usual.
EMPIRE—"Dressed To Thrill", time as usual.

SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, will deliver a lecture on "Education under the Coming Reforms" at the Secondary Training College to-day to-day Thursday, at 6 p.m.

Principal H. V. Hampton will preside.

DR. J. M. UNVALA'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha Dr. Jamshed M. Unvala Ph. D. will deliver a public lecture to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute (Sukhadvala Building. Ravelin Street, Hornby Road) on "A comparison of the Religions customs of the Yazdi tribe of Kurdistan with the Zoroastrian Religious customs" Dr. Nanabhoy N. Katrak will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

"Dollar Steamship Lines S. S. President. Adams V-39 will arrive here on the 12th instant at 4 p.m. and will land passengers at No. 12 Alexandra Dock. She will again sail on Saturday the 14th instant at 10 a.m. with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa Marseilles, New York and Boston."

MAHARASTRA MANDAL.

The Secretary writes:—

The Second Annual Social Gathering of Maharastra Mandal V. J. Technical Institute, Matunga, will be held on 13th and 15th inst. when Mr. V. N. Chandawarkar, Vice-Chancellor, University of Bombay has kindly consented to preside.

All the present and past Maharastrian students of the Institute, are kindly requested to attend the above function and accordingly they should see the secretaries on or before 12th inst.

A BENEFIT CONCERT.

A variety concert in aid of the school of Indian Music, Benham Hall Lane, Bombay, will be held at the Royal Opera House on Monday the 16th inst at 6 p.m. The programme includes classical and popular songs by Shreemati Hirabai Barodekar, dances by Shrimati Sunalini Devi, and items by pupils of the school, including singing by Miss Shanta Amaladi, "tabla-tarang" by Master Janardhan and tableaus depicting the Rags and Raginis.

3 ARTS CIRCLE.

The 3 Arts Circle will meet at 6 p.m. to-day at the Capitol.

PLEASANT SURPRISE FOR MUSIC LOVERS

The famous Court-Musician of Mahiar State

USTAD ALAUDIN KHAN

will be also on the Programme

OPENING NEXT SAT.

FAREWELL SEASON TILL FRI. 20TH

Before leaving for European Tour

Change of Programme on Tuesday, 17th

18 NEW ATTRACTIONS

Specially composed for this season

UDAY SHANKAR

and his enlarged Company of Dancers and Musicians including SIMKIE, ZOHRA MUMTAZ

(New Dancer Who will be a revelation to Art Lovers)

MADHAVAN

(Brilliant "Katha-Kali" Artiste from Malabar.)

Sat., Sun., Tues. and Fri. 6-30 p.m.
Mon., Wed. and Thurs. 10 p.m.

PLANS OPEN

Reserved Seats: Rs. 5-12, 4-8, 3-6 and 2-4.
Gallery (Unreserved) Re: 1-2.

EXCELSIOR

THEATRE—Bori Bunder

MY WIFE BAI VISHNULAXMI, INDOO,

RAIKWAL BRAHMIN by caste, the whereabouts of her may be communicated to husband Rameshchandrai Damodar Bhatt, "Bombay Chronicle' Box No. 5321.

THE REGAL

To-day and To-morrow only at 4, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

"IN THOUGHTFUL MOOD"—By S. A. H. HUSSANI

One of the notable cartoons displayed at the School of Art Exhibition opened by the Governor on Wednesday evening.

"ON THE HEAVENLY PATH"—By V. R. GANDHI

Another interesting cartoon displayed at the School of Art Exhibition.

Congress Voters' Lists Available

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, write:

The typed copies of the lists of Congress members entitled to vote at the forthcoming general election of delegates from the Province of Bombay are now ready and these can be had from the Congress House by paying Re. 1 each. It is possible that some of the names that have been entered on the District Congress Committee's Registers might be missing in the typed lists. Congress members are requested to at once communicate to the office of the B.P.C.C. if any discrepancy is found in the lists.

It should be remembered that the last day of sending in nominations for election is Wednesday, the 25th December, before the closing of the office.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon Selection of Indian Music —Bhajan Songs. 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. The Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra. 2-0 p.m. Close down 4-0 p.m. Miss Angurbala In Light Songs. 4-45 p.m. A Selection of Miscellaneous Records (European) 5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Major C. H. Douglas on "The Causes of War." 6-45 p.m. Dance Music. The Fio Rito and his Orchestra. The Dorsey Bros.' Orchestra. Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians 7-45 p.m. "It seems only Yesterday" 8-45 p.m. News Bulletin and Commercial News. 9-30 p.m. Light Classical Music. SB from By Gururao Deshpande of Dharwar. 10-0 p.m. With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla to accompaniments. 11-0 p.m. Close down.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Bombay National Guards

The organisers of the Bombay National Guards deserve congratulations on the successful and eventful year that they have completed. The year gave them enough opportunities to prove to the public of Bombay the necessity of conducting an efficient non-communal volunteer organisation in a city like Bombay. The Guards have certainly filled up the gap created by the banning of the Hindustani Seva Dal and National Militia by Government though it cannot be stated that they have yet reached the stage of training and discipline that those two organisations had inculcated among its members. But the National Guards will doubtless reach a stage, if their progress continues at the present rate, when they will have an assured place in the political life of the city. A word of warning to the organisers would not be out of place. There is bound to be competition among them for honour and position, when the organisation reaches a stage of importance. This must be curbed, if the organisation is to be a success. It is creditable that the Guards have passed their first year of existence with great success and usefulness, and have not been anxious to be in the lime-light very much.

A Road Nuisance

More than six weeks have passed since half of the road along Lamington Road, right from the Central Station to the Tardeo Bridge, was dug up for repairs and making it fit for heavy traffic but little progress in the way of repairs has been made, with the result that half the road which is used for traffic is exposed to accidents at any time during day and night. It is strange that neither the City Engineer nor the Municipal Commissioner has taken steps requiring the contractors to complete the work soon. At this rate it will take at least four months to repair only a few hundred yards of road and the public must put up with the inconvenience. The half road traffic is a great danger not only to the pedestrians but also to hundreds of school children attending the schools in the locality and also to those children who have to attend schools by buses. The Municipal executive will do well to urge the contractors to push the work through without delay.

CONGRESS JUBILEE AND CORPORATION

Masani Will Seek Priority At To-day's Meeting

The "Chronicle" understands that at to-day's meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, priority will be sought to the Congress Jubilee resolution, tabled by Mr. M. R. Masani.

The resolution runs:—

That the Corporation extend to the Indian National Congress their felicitations on the completion of the fiftieth year of its eminently useful and inspiring existence and place on record their application of the invaluable contribution to the political, economic and social progress of India made by the Congress during the last fifty years and of its arduous and intrepid efforts in awakening national consciousness and developing the spirit of Service and Sacrifice in the people.

That His Worship the Mayor be requested to forward a copy of this Resolution to the President of the Indian National Congress and to the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

Globe Radio And Sound Corporation

The Globe Radio and Sound Corporation was opened in the beautifully decorated show-rooms on the Lamington Road, next to the Pathe Theatre, on Wednesday evening, in the presence of a large and elite gathering.

The Corporation marks a novel and refreshing departure in the field of broadcasting in that it not only deals in the most up-to-date and latest wireless accessories and radio sets but it will also be run on the most modern lines as in Britain or the United States.

Messrs. Hassanally Brothers, carrying extensive business in this line in India, Burma and Ceylon, have spared no pains and cost in modernising this business.

The Globe Radio and Sound Corporation claim that they had adopted the latest style of running such business houses with an eye on the satisfaction of their customers and an efficient service system.

Further, they have now added gramophones and records to their business.

They have concentrated on giving the quality service to the customer. They have, therefore, equipped their office with the latest and modern machinery to enable them to undertake any service or repair in the radio line, however, intricate.

Messrs. Hassanally Brothers, stock Radio sets with a valve range from 3 to 16 and prices varying from Rs. 45, to Rs. 600.

To add to the display, Messrs. Hassanally Brothers have taken great pains to furnish their showrooms which were painted to a matching.

The decorations carried out at a cost of about Rs. 10,000 were most pleasing to the eye and added to the picturesque surroundings in which a customer considers it a pleasure to strike a bargain, rather than consider it an embarrassment. The value of such commercial decoration was, perhaps, exploited to the best advantage here.

The guests at the opening function, went round the show rooms and were treated to light refreshments before dispersal.

IS BIRTH CONTROL DESIRABLE?

The Society for the Study and Promotion of Family Hygiene offers through this journal a prize of Rs. 25 to be called the Margaret Sanger Prize for the best essay by any of our readers on the subject of the desirability or otherwise of resort to artificial appliances to control the birth-rate. The award of this prize will be made by us in consultation with Mrs. Sanger. After its publication in the "Sunday Chronicle", the prize-winning essay will become the Copyright of the Society for the Study and Promotion of Family Hygiene.

A further prize of Rs. 10 will be awarded to the author of the second best essay received by us.

The essays should, in no case exceed 300 words in length and should be addressed to the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" (Sunday Edition), Fort, Bombay, and sent so as to reach the Office of this journal not later than 6 p.m. on 22nd December, 1935.

The result of the Competition will be announced in the "Sunday Chronicle" of 5th January, 1936—instead of 29th December, 1935, as originally announced, in view of the fact that the "Sunday Chronicle" of 29th December will be a Congress Jubilee Number.

The Editor's decision in this competition will be final and binding on all competitors, no correspondence on the subject of the Award being permitted.

N.B.—The Editor reserves the right to publish in the "Sunday Chronicle" any or all of the letters submitted by the competitors.

PORT TRUST TO HELP MARINE ENGINEERING

Workshop Thrown Open To "Dufferin" Cadets

BOMBAY, Thursday.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on 10th December, 1935, the following were the main items of business disposed of:—

Mr. G. Wiles, Chairman, was nominated to represent the Port Trust at the Conference convened by the Government of India on 20th December to discuss the principles to be followed in regulating competition between railway and shipping interests.

An additional 'A' Class apprenticeship at the Workshops was sanctioned and reserved for one of the two Cadets of the I.M.M.T.S. "Dufferin" passing out this year and taking up Marine Engineering. This is in anticipation of a larger scheme, in which the Port Trust will be asked to co-operate, for training 25 Cadets annually for Marine Engineering under a system of Government scholarships; the first batch of these will not however complete their training on board until December, 1937, when they will proceed for further training to approved Engineering Workshops on shore.

A lease of about 938 sq. yards of land at Wadi Bunder to the Burmah-Shell Oil Company for open storage of non-hazardous goods and a 30-year renewal of leasehold Rent Roll No. 570 (area about 247 sq. yards), Frere Road, Mody Bay Estate, for shops and residences, were granted.

3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

LAST PERFORMANCES

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To-day and To-morrow only AT 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.

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IFTARI KAWWALI

Iftari Kawwali will be held at Aiwane Rifat on Sunday, December 15 at 5-30 p.m. Kawwal Enayet Husain of Delhi and Masita Khan of Bhopal will render Kawwali recitals and Gogia Pasha, the Egyptian, will give an exhibition. 3 Festivals (X'mas, Ead, and New Year) Fancy Dress Ball will be held on Saturday, December 28, in aid of the model educational institution for girls which Ttiya Begum proposes to start. The institute will be located on the reclaimed ground on the Back Bay.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1935

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

The view that urban interests are given much less representation than they deserve is held not only by Congressmen but, it is interesting to note, even by Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, President of the Bombay Legislative Council. In his evidence before the Hammond Committee Sir Ali Mahomed pointed out how, barring the seats for Bombay City, there is only one urban seat proposed in the whole Presidency, and he declared that without more representation for urban areas the Councils would not work satisfactorily. "My experience of the Council," he says in his memorandum, submitted to the Committee, "has shown that a number of rural representatives have not opened their mouths even once, not taken any intelligent interest in their representative responsibilities; for the simple reason that they could not."

Bombay's Claims

The same point was stressed by Sir Jehangir Boman-Behram when, on behalf of the Municipal Corporation, he demanded more seats for Bombay City. The Corporation having contended that the representation to the City was reduced to the extent of over 25 per cent., Sir Laurie Hammond said that such reduction was necessary as the underlying idea of the new constitution was to give proper representation to the rural population. And when Sir Jehangir, who could never be accused of being an extreme democrat, feared that such a thing would result in keeping out the intelligentsia and bringing in illiterate men in the Legislatures, Khan Bahadur Din Muhammad, a member of the Hammond Committee, observed expansively, "From our point of view it is undemocratic to think that Sir Jehangir Boman Behram is equal to two illiterate voters." If this "our point of view" is also Government's and if one citizen is as good as another for the purpose of representation, why is the franchise for the Second Chambers confined to moneyed interests and titled gentry and why do not Government enforce adult franchise? The trouble now is that the rural franchise is not wide enough to make it really democratic, and what is lost by the urban areas is not gained by the rural ones. However, so far as the special claims of Bombay City are concerned, the Committee admits the need for giving at least one more seat to it but would reserve it for the Schedule classes including Harijans.

Poona Pact

Not the least important feature of the proceedings of the Committee in Bombay is the reference to an important constitutional point with regard to the working of the Poona Pact. According to this Pact, in the primary election, in which only the Harijans are to participate, four candidates are to be selected to constitute a panel for one seat. And in the final election one is to be elected from among the four candidates by the general constituency. The question has sometimes been asked as to what is to happen if in any constituency even four candidates are not available to constitute the full panel. And Sir Laurie Hammond referred to the view urged before the Committee by some, that, in such a case, as all the conditions of the Poona Pact were not complied with, the constituency would have to go without a representative. Dr. Ambedkar did well to point out to the committee that such an interpretation of the Pact would be both absurd and unfair to the Harijan community. His interpretation, which is the same as that of Mahatma Gandhi, is the right one that, if the number of candidates in any case is less than four, it only means that there will be no primary election. In many cases it will be desirable to avoid the primary election by the withdrawal of superfluous candidates to spare the poor community the expenses of a double election. The Hammond Committee will do well to make this point quite clear. There is one more point about communal voting that calls for some comment. When one of the witnesses before the Hammond Committee remarked that a certain method of distributing seats among Indian Christians was not possible unless he considered the question from the point of view of division as between Roman Catholics and Protestants, Sir Laurie said: "I am afraid you will have to consider from that point of view." We do not know what authority Sir Laurie has to impose that point of view upon the witness. We trust the Committee will not venture to drive the wedge of communalism farther than it is already driven.

Advent Of Radio In India

The Second Radio Exhibition, now being held in Bombay, deserves public attention for many reasons, including the speech which Mr. Lionel Fielden, the Controller of Broadcasting, delivered while decaring it open—a speech which, we are happy to say, offers a striking contrast with the official pronouncements usually made on such occasions. He propounded an unquestionable truth when he remarked: "Broadcasting is the gift of Science to people, a gift which if properly used with impartiality, integrity, intelligence and idealism, can be the means of infusing into every class and community the spirit of mutual understanding and good will." That the advent of the radio brought a powerful factor in modern life was admitted even when it had just been invented. But its tremendous cultural possibilities and its value as a vehicle for world-wide propaganda have only now begun to be realized. The radio, however, is but an instrument to be used by man for good or for evil as he chooses; it has been used by the honest pacifist and the fire-brand demagogue alike. In India broadcasting is only now assuming nation-wide proportions. And on the eve of what may well be called the radio era we can only hope it will be used in this country as a vehicle of instruction, enlightenment and healthy entertainment for the people rather than as an expensive toy of the rich or the handmaid of the bureaucracy.

In his speech as well as in the interview that he gave to our representative appearing on our Wireless Page, Mr. Fielden urged the importance of starting the manufacture of radio sets in India. The suggestion is both sound and timely and deserves the earnest attention of our industrialists. A country, which aspires to a place in the front rank of radio development, cannot for ever depend on other countries supplying its needs. What is more, as Mr. Fielden pointed out, cheap sets can only be made available for the public when we start manufacturing them in our own country. And unless we bring the price of receiving sets within the means of the person with small income, broadcasting will remain a luxury in which the wealthy alone can indulge. For the development of broadcasting in India as well as for the industrial progress of the country the radio manufacturing industry must be started without delay. Otherwise it is more than likely that Mr. Fielden's warning will come true and foreign firms will exploit the Indian market by establishing factories here.

Mr. Fielden has sought the help and co-operation of the Press in the task of developing broadcasting in India. We have no doubt the Indian newspapers will never grudge their support to Mr. Fielden and his associates provided, of course, they find that the interests of the Indian people are not being sacrificed to other considerations. The Press will always lend its support to everything that is done for the good of the country and will keep a vigilant eye on the activities of the Broadcasting Service to safeguard Indian interests. It is from public funds that the Service is financed and it is the public—not merely a fraction of it—that it must seek to serve. If the Broadcasting authorities remain true to this ideal of public service they may always depend on the Press for co-operation.

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN SCHOOLS

Progress In Bombay

(By Dr. Abdul Hameed, M.D.)
II

Regular periodic medical examinations are carried on only in the Municipal Primary Schools and a few private or aided secondary schools. Thus a large number of school children are left unexamined and without any effort being made to ameliorate their health and correct rectifiable physical defects. In such neglected conditions of school children it is the duty of the State to take charge of them and to keep a constant watch on them to enable them to take greater advantage of the imparted education by improving them physically and mentally. Realising the importance of such a necessity, Government ordered to carry out, as a trial, medical inspection of school children a few years back. This was carried out successfully for two years and a favourable report was made, but further work was unfortunately stopped.

Physical Training Committee

In many schools in America the appointment of medical inspectors and nurses to look after and promote the health and physical development of pupils has been made compulsory by legislation. Every child is examined once or twice a year, the condition of health and physical development of the child is reported to the parents and physical exercises are outlined for the correction of defects. With the idea of probing this important problem the Government of Bombay appointed a committee in October 1927 to enquire into and report on the question of physical training of pupils in primary and secondary schools in this Presidency with a view to make it compulsory. After a long and laborious investigation the Committee came to the conclusion:—

(a) That the physical training generally given in the high schools is inadequate, not well directed and unsystematic.

(b) Except in some places in the Northern and Central Divisions there has been no official effort to introduce systematic compulsory physical training in primary schools.

(c) Health records are unsatisfactory; no medical examination worth the name takes place in either the secondary or primary schools.

(d) Physical training through gymnastics of Western type is very limited; its prohibitive cost prevents it from being made a basis of any scheme of compulsory physical training.

(e) Physical training on indigenous lines has lately been much stimulated and popularized; and there exist in this Presidency excellent institutions which can be suitably used as centres for physical education.

(f) Aforesaid physical training costs little and comprehensive physical training based on these lines is not likely to be very expensive.

The same report concludes with the words: "In our opinion an activity which would ensure the physical well being of its subjects ought to be a first charge on the resources of the State."

Inspection Of Municipal Schools

Only in the Municipal Schools the children are examined regularly, their defects are notified to the parents and they are treated in the School Clinic. In addition to this, regular classes are held for training up the school teachers in First Aid and the elementary principles of Hygiene, and an emergency outfit is also supplied to each school so that children may receive immediate attention.

The Bombay Municipality was the first to realise the importance of such medical inspection and the necessity of supervision over the health of their school children. It was as early as 1912 that such need was felt and a little later Medical Inspectors were appointed to examine the children. This scheme has been working successfully since then and every attempt is being made to improve the hygienic conditions of the schools and the health of the school children. These inspectors examine the pupils with a view to find cut physical defects, contagious diseases, bodily cleanliness, general health and also the hygienic conditions of the school surroundings. The height and weight of the children are recorded, a note is made of their cleanliness, their physical defects, if any, and also their nutritive condition. Intimations are sent to the parents, if necessary, as regards lack of cleanliness or nutrition of the child and attention is drawn when necessary to the ne-

(Continued on page 8, col. 6.)

Nationalist India's Foreign Policy

Three Important Guiding Principles

By SUBHAS C. BOSE

Specially Contributed to "The Chronicle"
IV.*

In the foregoing articles I have given some suggestions as to how we could educate our public to take a deeper and more intelligent interest in foreign affairs and as to how we could cultivate closer contact with other free nations. When we begin to do so—that is, to take an intelligent interest in foreign affairs and to cultivate closer contact with other countries, the question will naturally arise as to what should be the guiding principles of our foreign policy.

Russia's Example

Here we must take a leaf out of the experience of other countries—of new States that came into existence and of old States that started a new foreign policy—in comparatively recent times. When the Bolsheviks took over the Government in 1917, they were at once faced with a terrible dilemma. In their internal policy they were the deadliest enemies of imperialism and capitalism; in their foreign affairs, they had to deal with imperialist and capitalist powers. This dilemma or contradiction was solved by the complete separation of external from internal policy. Whatever they might do in their internal affairs, did not concern their foreign policy and "vice versa." In their internal affairs they would follow their Communist principles—and that ruthlessly. In their foreign affairs, they would be guided by another principle—viz., self-interest and self-preservation. Guided by that principle, they took the earliest opportunity of entering into diplomatic relations with the capitalist countries of Europe, beginning with Fascist Italy in 1922. That principle they have scrupulously followed right till the present day. The latest development in Soviet foreign policy—the rapprochement with Great Britain—is one of the most remarkable events in the domain of foreign affairs. Up till now, Britain and France were the most implacable enemies of Soviet Russia, since they stood for the two dominant imperialisms of the day. But the Japanese menace in the Far East has made strange bedfellows of these two Powers, while the menace of Hitler in Europe has given birth to the Franco-Russian pact.

First Principle

If the first principle in foreign policy is "self-interest and self-preservation"—the second principle is "unity where there is common enmity." The first principle led Soviet Russia to search for allies among the capitalist Powers, while the second principle led her to shake hands with her former enemies, British and French Imperialism—in the presence of a common enemy. According to these principles again, the States that were carved out of the former German and Austrian Empires or were enlarged at their expense—naturally turned to France for alliance. Thus there came into existence the Little Entente—composed of Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia and Roumania—under the patronage of France.

Conciliate Your Neighbour

The next principle—the third—to which I should refer is "Conciliate your strong neighbour." Polish foreign policy serves to some extent as an example of this. Poland was in 1919 carved out of three pre-war States—Russia, Austria and Germany. In the Eastern part of Poland the feeling was naturally more Anti-Russian. In the Western part more Anti-German and in the Southern part more Anti-Austrian. After 1919, owing to German antagonism towards the "Polish Corridor" (formerly German territory) which had cut off German East Prussia from Germany altogether Polish foreign policy was bitterly Anti-German and consequently pro-French out of common enmity towards Germany. This I found as late as August, 1933, when I was in Poland. Within a few months, there was a complete metamorphosis. Under Hitler, Nazi Germany began rapidly to rearm. Poland was alarmed. She proposed to France a "preventive war" against Germany—but France did not agree. It was dangerous to have a strong neighbour as an enemy—he has to be either crushed or conciliated. An alliance was, therefore, proposed and the Polish-German Non-aggression Pact came into existence early in 1934. The feelings which actuated Poland were much the same as those which actuated Germany. Germany was afraid of a strong Poland and also of a simultaneous attack from France and Poland before her rearmament was complete. She was desperately in need of time and, therefore, welcomed a pact with Poland which would certainly rule out an attack from France. Thus there was a compromise between two strong neighbours. In accordance with this principle, China should have come to terms with Japan—however distasteful that step might have been to her. But probably, the Anti-Japanese sentiment, was too strong for her—and in foreign policy, if sentiment is allowed a free hand, one is bound to be landed in disaster. If Germany or Poland has been guided by racial sentiment, then the Polish-German pact would never have come into existence and both Germany and Poland would have been in a precarious situation. Germany would have felt hemmed in between a hostile France on one side and a hostile Poland on the other. Likewise, Poland would have felt menaced by a hostile Germany on one side and a hostile Russia on the other.

China's Choice

To-day, the Polish-German Non-aggression Pact negatives the possibility of a French attack on Germany and a Russian attack on Poland and is, therefore, a great stabilising factor in Europe. Encouraged by Great Britain on one side and Soviet Russia on the other and inspired by her own hatred for Japan, China has so far refused to accept Hirota's offer of conciliation. But the question is who will stand by her in the hour of peril when she has to face the Japanese hordes on the field of battle? The lesson of the Shanghai War should be enough for her and if China has a realistic Foreign Minister, she should eat the humble pie and make peace with Japan on Hirota's terms. Failing this, there is little doubt that Japan will proceed to break up the integrity of China in the same manner in which she separated Manchuria from China.

The three important principles which determine the foreign policy of a modern State are as I have stated above—(1) self-interest and self-preservation; (2) unity where there is common enmity; (3) Conciliate your strong neighbour. The other principles will be dealt with in the next article.

(To be Continued.)

*Previous articles appeared on 6th, 9th and 11th instant respectively.

Frankly Speaking

SHAMELESS BETRAYAL

Complaining against the leakage of the so-called "peace plan" in France, Mr. Baldwin said that it had "made a most difficult and delicate matter incomparably more difficult and delicate." In a sense he was right for the betrayal that M. Laval and Sir Samuel Hoare were planning is one of the most reprehensible in history. Incidentally Mr. Baldwin, by his very protest, admitted that the reported details were substantially true. Mr. Eden tried to wriggle out of an embarrassing position by urging that whatever the proposals, they were to be submitted to Abyssinia and to the League of Nations. But that does not answer the charge against them. An offer of territorial division of Abyssinia, however tentative, is yet an attempt at the betrayal of that country and a contradiction, as Mr. Lees-Smith pointed out, of the League Covenant. It is certainly for the League to pronounce finally upon them, but so far as Britain and France are concerned they have done their worst. And it is quite true, as an American paper has remarked, that "the League Powers are being driven shamelessly to traduce all vital principles whereon the League system is founded ....." The one ray of hope is in the reported opposition of smaller States and some prominent members of the League Council including Russia and Turkey. The League can be saved provided the two powerful members do not succeed in dragooning the others. But the progress of the Sanctions, even in that case, is likely to suffer for the simple reason that Britain and France can between them sabotage it materially.

FRANCO-GERMAN TALKS

Writing in mail week from Prague, our correspondent draws attention to fresh conversations between Berlin and Paris with a view to arriving at a substantial Franco-German understanding. Circumstances have certainly arisen that strengthen such a possibility. France, having consolidated her position and interests through the Balkan Union and establishment of better relations with Italy, can afford to be more responsive to the idea of a satisfactory Franco-German understanding. Germany on her part is also in a more conciliatory mood. She has gained much of what the Versailles Treaty robbed her—particularly the right to re-arm—and she is also undergoing, at the moment, an internal economic crisis which dictates a better attitude towards France in sheer self-interest. The circumstances thus are favourable. And if Germany guarantees the sovereignty of Southern and Eastern States a settlement with France is quite likely. But this admirable consummation is not without a sinister catch which is a free hand to Germany in Eastern Europe, that is, Russia. Herr Hitler has never concealed his animosity towards the Soviet and M. Laval's prejudices are now well-known. The move, therefore, is intended less to serve European peace than to constitute a grave menace to Russia.

CITY FATHERS' DUTY

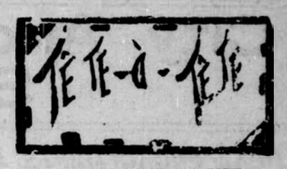
We understand that priority will be sought at to-day's meeting of the Corporation for consideration of Mr. Masani's resolution regarding the Jubilee of the Indian National Congress. No Indian can question, without denying his fundamental obligations to his motherland, that the Congress is the one political organisation in the country which symbolises its national aspiration, that its history is the history of India's awakening to an active realisation of her rights and status. The resolution of Mr. Masani is unexceptionable save by those who would repudiate patriotism. We, therefore, confidentally trust that it will not only be given priority but be passed by the unanimous vote of, at any rate, the Indian members of the Bombay Corporation.

"DUFFERIN" CADETS.

The annual report of the Training Ship 'Dufferin' for the year 1935 shows that, while the ship started eight years ago with only 30 cadets, it has 115 in the present year. Six of the qualified cadets have passed into the Royal Indian Navy and 44 are qualified officers in the merchant service. These figures are indicative of progress but are yet too small for the needs of the country. It is a pity that only four qualified cadets have been admitted to the Royal Indian Navy. The report states that Government are carefully watching the position regarding the employment of the cadets; and the Governor of Bombay addressing the cadets at their annual prize distribution, wished them every success in their future careers. Their careers will be satisfactory only if Government do something more than watching and wishing

GROSS INJUSTICE.

Replying to a question in the Bengal Legislative Council, the Home Member stated that during the last twelve months 61 persons were detained without trial in the whole province. Though such detentions without trial are becoming about as common in Bengal as they are in Nazi Germany, they are undeniably outrages on justice. The Bengal Government, however, seem to find them very convenient as they can quietly seize and detain persons against whom they cannot make out any case in a Court of law.



ITALY CAN DEMAND HER POUND OF FLESH.
—Headline.

Or rather other people's pound—in fact, hundredweight—of flesh.

Long live the new Daniel come to judgment.

* * * *

Incidentally the Daniel—we mean Mr. Baldwin—protests that the leakage in Paris has made "a most difficult and delicate matter incomparably more difficult and delicate."

Mr. Baldwin's inclinations lie, and quite naturally we think, in the direction of orthodox shop-lifting rather than the smash-and-grab methods.

* * * *

As a result of reports about the Anglo-French "peace" plan, Geneva is said to be stupefied.

And stupidified too, if we may coin the expressive word.

* * * *

The French Press forecasts that Italy will accept the Franco-British proposals and Abyssinia will refuse.

How utterly idiotic of these Blackies! But how very clever of the French press to make such a sound forecast.

* * * *

A writer in a British paper says the Sanctions are a rehearsal.

Of a make-believe show?

* * * *

WILD BUFFALO ON WAR PATH.
—Headline.

Now this is an entirely new epithet for him, but more realistically symbolical. The wild buffalo of the African jungles is regarded by those who know as more dangerous than the wild boar or the lion.

* * * *

"Are the reforms," asked Sir Ali Mohd Khan Dehlavi in the course of his evidence before the Delimitation Committee, "expected to be worked with reasonable efficiency and success by representatives of rural areas?"

Our answer, of course, along with that of Sir A. M. K., is in the negative. But why blame the poor representatives of the rural areas? One might as well condemn a jockey for not riding a dead horse to victory.

* * * *

The Home Member stated in the Bengal Council the other day that during the last twelve months there were 61 persons detained without trial in Bengal.

A very modest annual increment indeed.

But we must correct a serious mistake that the Home Member made in another connection. These persons were duly tried by the Home department assisted by the police. And the fact of their being guilty, was, in the jargon of the law, fully "brought home" to them.

* * * *

The Harijans have, as usual, been banned by the Nasik authorities from participating in the "Rath" procession.

But it is quite untrue that in protest against the ban, Doctor Ambedkar contemplates changing his nationality as a British subject.

* * * *

"From our point of view," said Khan Bahadur Din Muhammad of the Delimitation Committee, "it is undemocratic to think that Sir Jehangir Boman-Behram is equal to two illiterate voters."

It may be quite truly democratic that Sir Jehangir is equal to one illiterate voter. But it doesn't somehow sound complimentary to er—er—Democracy.

Isn't there a Law and General Purposes Sub-Committee of the Delimitation Commission to thresh out the question whether Sir Jehangir is or is not equal to one illiterate voter?

* * * *

Speech, says a professor, is nothing new to the human race.

It is in fact as old as the advent of Eve.

* * * *

BEAUTY SPOTS NEAR BOMBAY.
—Headline.

We knew there was none in Bombay but we dared not say so.

* * * *

"H'm," the editor murmured "Your handwriting's so indistinct I can hardly read these poems of yours. Why didn't you type them before bringing them to me?"

"Type 'em?" the would-be poet gasped. "D'you think I'd waste my time writing poetry if I could type?"

FRESH ABYSSINIAN PEACE TERMS

Italy Can Demand Her Pound Of Flesh

"Territories They Have Not Conquered Lavished On Fascists"

(SPECIAL CABLE).

PARIS: Dec. 11.

The French Press forecasts that Italy will accept the proposals and Abyssinia will refuse.

"Le Matin" says, the meeting of the Committee of Eighteen to-morrow, now has no object, and the Chairman will not hesitate to adjourn it indefinitely.

The Leftist journal "Populaire" is indignant at the proposals, which, it declares, lavish upon Italy territories which she has not conquered, and probably, would never conquer; if the war continued and the Sanctions were applied.

"L' Oeuvre" states, Italy can demand all the modifications she wants, for Mr. Baldwin has decided to end the dispute by February next, at whatever cost it may.

MUST BE ACCEPTABLE

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The principle that any proposals must be acceptable to the League, Italy and Abyssinia, remains the policy of the British Government declared Mr. Anthony Eden in the House of Commons replying to Labourite criticism of the reported Paris proposals.

Mr. Lees-Smith, the Labourite spokesman had declared if only half what had been reported was correct, it was a contradiction of the League Covenant and the abandonment of the foundation on which the Government had fought the election.

Mr. Eden replying re-affirmed the above-mentioned statement of British policy and emphasised that the Paris proposals were only the first step in a long and complicated enterprise

Three Main Principles

Mr. Eden said that three main principles upon which the proposals are based were, firstly, an exchange of territory definitely advantageous to both; secondly, League assistance to Ethiopia for the purpose of social and economic administrative development, thirdly, special facilities for Italian settlers' companies in connection with economic development.

Mr. Eden described many press reports as very inaccurate and others mutually contradictory. He said it was impossible at present to publish the proposals. It would be unprecedented to publish them before they were communicated to the principals or the League.

Mr. Eden said "We never said that either party must accept the proposals. We are not seeking to impose them on anyone. We are charged to find by communications with the parties concerned whether it is possible to find the basis upon which peace negotiations should be possible.

"If the proposals were contrary to the principles of the League Covenant it was for the League to say so. If it does we shall not complain. We are ready to accept its judgment, just as we have been ready to take our part in this unwelcome task.

"I will go to Geneva to-morrow, because the policy of the British Government remains based on the membership of the League. I shall seek with the colleagues from many countries to determine the best course to establish peace and maintain the authority of the League."

AGREEMENT REACHED

PARIS, Dec. 10.

It is confirmed that an agreement has definitely been reached on the peace terms satisfactory to the British Government.—Reuter.

EXPORT DUTY ON ESTATE RUBBER

Criticism Of Report In Netherland's Second Chambers

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Criticism is the keynote in the Netherlands Second Chamber of the preliminary report on the Bill ratifying the export duty on estate rubber of the Netherland Indies introduced in September.

Several members assert that the duty should be dropped since many estates work at a cost price exceeding 18 cent level whereat the duty was levied. Consequently the duty is equivalent to the capital levy. Others urge the raising of the initial basic price to 20 or more cents per metric pound with a duty restricted in 1936. On the other hand, others consider the levy as fair since many estates saved by restriction at the same time hope that the Government would co-operate in raising the market price at a level remunerative to all producers to 18 cents.—Reuter's Special.

SIBERIAN HAVEN FOR JEWS

Soviet Ambassador Promises Immediate Employment

WASHINGTON, (By Mail.)

The prospect of being sent to Siberia arises before emigrant Jews as the result of Conference between an American Committee for Jewish settlement and the Soviet Ambassador, M Troyanovsky.

The journey to Siberia would hold none of its Czarist terrors, however, for the plan under discussion was the settlement of non-Russian Jews in Birobidjan, Eastern Siberia.

There, according to the Embassy, they would enjoy the same privileges as native settlers of this district, including membership of collective farms, immediate employment in state or co-operative industrial enterprises and free allotment of land for homes.

Members of the Committee thanked the Ambassador for facilities already accorded in this area to non-Russian Jews.—Reuter.

ATTLEE SPEAKS OUT

Indicts Government Of Lack Of Policy

RUGBY, Dec. 10.

The week end discussions in Paris between the Foreign Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare and the French Prime Minister M. Laval and the formula of the proposed basis for a negotiated settlement of the Italo-Abyssinian dispute approved by the two statesmen for submission to the interested parties were the subject of a question by the leader of the Opposition Mr. Attlee in the House of Commons this afternoon.

The Prime Minister Mr. Stanley Baldwin in his reply referred to the statement issued at the close of the conversation to the effect that there could be no question of publishing the terms of the proposals which had yet to be approved by the British Government and said that the documents drawn up in Paris had reached London early to-day and were receiving urgent consideration. He would prefer not to make any further statement at the moment.

Earlier to-day the Prime Minister had consultation at Ten, Downing Street, with the Minister for League Affairs and then Mr. Maurice Peterson, head of the Abyssinian Department of the Foreign Office, who had returned from Paris overnight and this evening the Cabinet met at the House of Commons to consider the proposals in detail.

ATTLEE'S INDICTMENT.

Resuming the debate on the Labour amendment to the address in the House of Commons to-day, the Opposition Leader Mr. Attlee said his party held that the sickness of the world to-day was due far more to economic than political causes and they challenged the whole position on which Government stood. There was no indication in their foreign policy that Government were thinking of the grave perils facing the world or of how to remove the growing sense of fear, and in home affairs, there was the same lack of a co-ordinated plan or policy. Government had no proposals for dealing with the paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty.

MINING ROYALTIES.

Defending Government's policy the Attorney-General Sir Thomas Inskip said there were more people in employment than ever before. He declared that by the proposed unification of mining royalties, Government meant the purchase of royalties by the state involving a change from ownership and control by some 4,000 private persons to single ownership and control by the state in the interest of the community.

CONGO BASIN TREATIES.

Questioned in the House of Commons on the abrogation of the Congo Basin Treaties, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade Captain Euan Wallace said that Government were advised that the treaties could not be terminated or modified except with the consent of all the parties, including Belgium, France, Italy, Japan, Portugal and the United States and under these conditions, no effective steps appeared to be open.—B. O. W.

IMPORT DUTY ON LINSEED OIL RAISED

Move To Protect Indigenous Industry In Britain

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The Treasury has issued an order increasing the specific import duty on Linseed Oil from £3—10shs. to £5 per ton from December 12. It is stated that the Import Duties Advisory Committee was satisfied that the production of Linseed Oil in Britain would be seriously endangered unless further assistance was accorded.

LESS TERRITORY FOR ITALY IN TIGRE?

PARIS: Dec. 10.

The Hoare-Laval Peace Terms were transmitted to Rome and Addis-Ababa last night.

It is well believed that the British representatives have asked for a clear-cut declaration from France that the proposals must be acceptable to the League and the Negus as well as to Italy; and the agreement reached gave satisfaction to the British Government.

According to one French source, the modifications finally agreed upon, comprise a considerable diminution of the territory in the Tigre Area that is to be conceded to Italy; and modification of the Italian rights in the territories proposed to be thrown open for colonisation; but remaining under the sovereignty of the Negus himself.—Reuter.

Naigaum Social Centre In Bombay

(From A Correspondent).

It is an accepted fact that if we are to bring about a healthy atmosphere and establish healthy conditions of life for the labouring classes, impressions must be made on the workers from their childhood. For this reason the Naigaum Social Centre lays particular stress on its Nursery School where children from two to seven years of age are kept all day while their mothers go out to work. They are bathed, fed and given clean clothes every day; and they stay in the centre all day till their mothers return from work. There are forty children on the roll, and one trained teacher with a helper to look after them.

The needs of the married women and older girls are met by an adult school in the morning and a sewing class in the afternoon. Here they are taught reading, writing and arithmetic and acquire some general knowledge of useful subjects such as the care of babies and mothers, physiology and home-nursing. They also learn to cut out and sew their own and their children's clothes. There are twenty-five members on the roll.

A boys' group is given instruction in first aid and hygiene, while for the girls attending the municipal schools two clubs have been formed where games are played and instructions is given in sewing, cleanliness and hygiene. A Blue Bird Flock meets once a week. In all these ways it is hoped to inculcate discipline and a sense of responsibility. The attendance at the girls' clubs varies from sixty to a hundred.

Every morning the dispensary is open to deal with ailments of women, girls and boys, and in urgent cases, of men also. Last year, 1,784 cases were attended. Clinics are held twice a week, and on these occasions a doctor, compounder and nurse are present.

Every afternoon is given up to visiting in the chawls. Most time is spent in the Mangarandi Chawl which is largely occupied by released people from a criminal tribes, who unable to find employment, are forced to live by begging. The children of this little community attend a Play Centre which starts with baths, combing and cleaning, soap, oil and other necessities being supplied free. Their mothers attend a sewing class.

No charge is ever made except for attendance at the clinic, where a small fee of one anna is expected. Funds are urgently needed, an appeal is made to the people of Bombay to come and see the work for themselves in the Bombay Development Chawl, Naigaum, No. 16 A Plot; also to support the Variety Entertainment to be held in aid of the Centre at the Royal Opera House on the 17th of December at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

P. & O.'s PLEA FOR SUBSIDY

Chairman Urges Govt. Help To Meet Competition

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Fatal unwillingness of Empire Governments to give the British shipowners the least assistance in the unequal struggle with highly subsidised foreign lines which in certain directions is rapidly making it impossible for British ships to remain at Sea was strongly emphasised at the P. & O. annual meeting by the Chairman, Mr. Alexander Shaw.

He drew the attention of the Canadian-Australian line which will soon be the only British service linking up North America and Australasia even this at enormous sacrifice. The problem did not merely concern commercial interests but went to the root of "our Imperial position."

WANTED STRONG ACTION

Further drawing attention to the continuous decline in British shipping serving in home ports to the failure to persuade other countries to agree to international rationalization of shipping, Mr. Shaw said no argument would be effective till the British Government had shown by deeds and not merely by words that subsidy would be met by subsidy and restriction by restriction, "our vessels would no longer be the Cinderellas of the sea." Drawing attention to the hardship of continued pay-cuts he asked the shareholders to remove half the cuts from January 1 of next year.

Despite the growth of airmails, the bulk of mails carried by the P. & O. had actually increased by 46 per cent. Mr. Shaw was convinced that air and sea services as regards both mails and passengers would always be able to co-operate to mutual benefit.

ITALIAN COAL MAGNATE JAILED

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Sgr. Giusf Pe Matteucci, a large scale importer of English coal has been sentenced to an undeterminate period of confinement at Lipari Isles in connection with the alleged currency offences.—Reuter's Special.

LABOUR WORKERS ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

On application by the Calcutta police against Mr. Soumendra Nath Tagore and Mr. Shamsul Haq and seven others described as labour leaders and members of the Water Transport Workers Union, the Chief Presidency Magistrate issued an order to-day directing them under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code to abstain from the acts mentioned in the application and in anyway interfering with the dockworkers and other labourers in order to prevent an imminent public breach of the peace, and to show cause, if any, before December 16.

The application alleged that Mr. Tagore, grandson of the poet's eldest brother, and others had attempted in various ways to dissuade the dockworkers (some of whom have already struck work) from continuing work in the Kidderpore docks and tried to coerce workers to go on strike. The order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. against the above nine was issued yesterday by the Police Magistrate at Alipore.

Nine other labour workers are said to have been arrested on charge of assaulting a serang.—A.P.

No Need For Fresh Silver Purchases

U. S. TREASURY HOLDS, POUND-DOLLAR EXCHANGE RATIO IS INTACT

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

WASHINGTON, December 11.

Advices state that the Treasury used the Silver Purchase programme as a means to keep the pound-dollar exchange ratio intact during the recent flight of gold to European capitals.

With the improvement in gold bloc countries, following the French Chamber vote of confidence in the Laval Government and with the tendency of the Dollar to appreciate the need of silver purchases for the purpose of keeping the pound from dropping has been removed.

It is unofficially reported that the treasury this afternoon bought small amounts of commercial silver from New York at 64 cents

U. S. SILVER POLICY UNCHANGED

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW YORK, December 11.

Under-Secretary Mr. Gaston stated that the treasury silver policy is unchanged.

Senator Thomas expressed agreement with the temporary withdrawal of the Treasury from the London Market and stated the entire development is a consequence of British efforts to tie the Chinese currency to the pound-sterling. He thinks, the present situation is an excellent opportunity to force the international currency to Stabilisation.

Present Position Held To Be Merely Of Temporary Character

(Special Cable.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.

Mr. H. E. Gaston, assistant spokesman to Mr. H. Morgenthau, in a statement said that the Treasury was still fulfilling the provisions of the Silver Purchase Act.

Mr. Gaston declined to call special press conference to discuss silver, and said that the Treasury, while fulfilling the provisions of the Act, will not discuss day-to-day developments of the world's silver markets, nor the tactics U. S. will employ in meeting the situation.

In Good Faith?

In the temporary absence of Mr. Morgenthau, the Treasury officials to-day refused to comment on the collapse of the London silver market owing to lack of buyers, but it is learned that Mr. Morgenthau is fully informed of the situation which brokers attribute to the absence of offers from the United States.

The administration had repeatedly said that it was carrying out the Silver Purchase Act in good faith, but it should be remembered that Mr. Morgenthau had previously emphasised the monetary policies of the United States Treasury on 24-hour basis.

In the absence of clarifying statements it is not known how long the Treasury will remain out of the world market. The members of the State Department declined to comment on the reports that the absence of Government buying is connected with the Sino-Jap situation.

Silver Congressers profess to have no information in regard to the situation, but they are inclined to opine that the Treasury's action does not indicate any permanent change in America's silver policy.

It is felt that the present position is merely of a temporary character.—Reuter.

PUZZLING ATTITUDE

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The events in to-day's silver market were explained to Reuter by silver circles as follows:

Offerings were considerable following the attitude adopted by the United States Treasury yesterday. After meeting at the usual time the brokers decided to suspend the session, hoping that America would send buying orders for all offerings.

On resumption they found that the Treasury, despite repeated appeals was not prepared to absorb the offerings, but would only buy a limited amount of the estimated one seventh total at a rate which was lower than yesterday's. The brokers had no alternative but unfix the prices owing to the rule that all offerings must be absorbed at fixing prices. Well informed outside quarters intimated that a greater part of the offerings was for forward.

It was understood that America was willing to buy two million ounces of spot at 28 3/8, whereas the brokers received selling orders for five-million. Forward offerings were estimated in the region of 12,600,000.

HOW THE CRASH OCCURRED

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The Airliner which crashed at Tatsfield belonged to the Belgian Sabina Airline. It is understood that the Belgian State is the chief shareholder in the Sabina Company. The pilot and three members of the crew were all Belgians.

In addition to two British passengers it is understood the machine carried four Germans, including two women, and one Belgian passenger.

The crash occurred on the summit of Pitsie Hill near Biggin Hill Airstation Beacon. The machine was flying low, apparently because of ice formation on its wings. People in the neighbourhood saw one wing crash into the treetops on a small hill. The wing appeared to fall from the machine which staggered and the pilot apparently tried to gain height, but crashed. The machine was completely wrecked and parts of it littered the woods for a hundred yards around.

An eyewitness related that he heard the noise of the crash and rushed out of his house. He saw a mass of crumpled fabric and steel and assisted in getting some bodies out. "We were able to get five out, one woman was decapitated the other occupants being badly crushed by portions of the machine."

The well-known engineer designer Sir John Carden of Aeroengines also participated in the design of army tanks.

CONGRESS INSPECTOR FOR JUBBULPORE

Sequel To Disqualification Of Members

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 11.

In connection with the dispute among the Congress workers in the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee over disqualification of 6,000 out of 10,000 Congress members enrolled by the Jubbulpore District Congress Committee, by Mr. Ravi Shankar Shukla, President of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee, on technical grounds, Mr Shanker Rao Deva, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, who has been authorised by Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, to visit Jubbulpore and settle the dispute, arrives here on 18th December.

In the meantime the All-India Congress Committee Office has deputed Mr. Sunderlal Mishra, Congress Inspector, to make private and preliminary enquiries into the matter.—United Press.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade — *"The Silver Key"*

OFFICER DONAVAN SETS OUT ON THE TRAIL--
THAT BLACK SEDAN TORE PAST HERE JUST BEFORE THE ALARM! IT'S GOING EAST!-
WHERE'S YOUR 'PHONE?
WINSHIP POLICE?— SET UP YOUR BARRICADE!—THERE'S A CAR YOU'VE GOT TO STOP!-
THE BARRICADE IS SET UP, BUT---
DON'T SHOOT, YOU FOOL!—WADE'S IN THERE!—
11-19
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Students Have Full Freedom Of Expression

GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE TO SCHOOL OF ART

'Save Institution From Further Use Of 'Axe',' Appeals Jayakar

Tributes to the excellent work done by Sir J. J. School of Art were paid on Wednesday evening by Lord Brabourne who presided over the Annual Prize Distribution and Exhibition of paintings, sculpture, architecture and arts and crafts.

A large and distinguished gathering was present on the occasion.

Jayakar's Appeal

Mr. M. R. Jayakar made a fervent appeal to the Governor to safeguard the interests of the School. Retrenchment Committees had specially marked out the School. Lately a plot of ground was made over to the police.

Governor's Assurance

The Governor assured the audience that during his tenure "not another square yard will be taken away."

Capt. Gladstone Solomon in the course of his speech reviewing the activities of the School and its students, said:

Seventy years have passed since painting, modelling, architecture and the art crafts were granted by a far-sighted Government, this beautiful and essential natural environment; for unlike art in Britain which is climatically compelled to work within the four walls of an art school, art in Bombay thrives—and can only thrive—in the open air for at least seven months in the year.

REAY ART WORKSHOP

There are now 540 students in this Department of Art, of whom 321 were students of Drawing, Painting and Modelling; 118 follow the Architectural courses, and 101 are being trained in the Reay Art Workshops.

The last named department is the only section of this school which still shows a tendency to decrease in number. Only a short time ago Mr. S. F. Markham, in his published report on the problems of the Parsee Community, drew pointed attention to the sound training given in the Reay Art Workshops. Unfortunately, the Workshops are at present the only part of the School in which no scholarships are allotted to students.

The number of students in the Architectural Section of this School shows an increase.

NO LIGHT MATTER

The responsibility of conducting this, the only School of Architecture in India, where systematic architectural education is provided in such a way as to satisfy the Board of Architectural Education of the Royal Institute of British Architects, London, so as to retain the exemption given to this School by that body, is no light matter; our immediate object moreover is to qualify for full exemption from the R. I. B. A. Final Examination, and this might easily be accomplished if our original grant were restored.

Very few of the past students of this Section are unemployed, and the majority are holding good positions in different parts of India.

COMMERCIAL ART.

The Drawing, Painting and Modelling students also show a small increase in number since last year. Government have recently placed the Special Shading Classes by new Classes for the study of Commercial Art. These are intended for instruction in Poster and Advertisement Designing, Book-Illustration and other branches of work for reproduction. Considerable opportunities are opening up to Indian students in the Press, the Film Industry and elsewhere. The Class is under the personal instruction of Mr. Charles Gerrard, the Deputy Director of the School of Art.

MURAL PAINTING

The students of the Class of Mural Painting founded in 1926, and the most advanced painting class, executed an elaborate series of mural paintings in St. Joseph's Church, Colaba, which included the difficult problems of decorating the concave surface of the Apse. This class of Mural Painting has executed a great many decorative subjects on public buildings (including the new buildings at New Delhi) in the different kinds of mediums, Fresco, Tempera and Oil.

It is a disappointment that this Class which was the first class of Mural Painting to be established by the Government in India, never secured the right to participate, even to a small extent, in the mural decoration of India House, London, which has been entirely monopolised by artists from one Indian Province, who were students of South Kensington, in spite of Sir Phiroze Sethna's strenuous efforts on our behalf in the Council of State, and many strong expressions of public opinion.

LONDON EXHIBITION.

A most significant event last year was the Exhibition of Modern Indian Art in London, which was organised by the India Society, and opened by H. R. H. the Dutchess of York at the New Burlington Galleries, in December. The organiser of this exhibition on behalf of the Society in London was Mr. John de la Valette and Committees representing many different regions in India collected the exhibits. The Regional Committee of Bombay had the very great advantage of being under Your Excellency's personal patronage; and was further deeply indebted to those tried and able supporters of Indian Art, who have led and weathered many a battle on its behalf, Sir Phiroze Sethna, who is unfortunately absent, and Mr. M. R. Jayakar who together with Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, another staunch supporter of the School of Art, we are extremely glad to see with us to-day. Fortunately, too, that experienced art critic, Mr. Kanaiyalal Vakil, who has done so much to advance Indian Art, accepted the onerous duties of Honorary Secretary; and the various art groups were fully represented by delegates and by professional architects, sculptors and painters. The School of Art, during the Director's absence on leave, was under the direction of Mr. Foster King, with whom Mr. J. A. Lalkaka, who has recently retired accompanied by the sincere good wishes of the students, was associated, and co-operated vigorously with the Regional Committee, not only by sending through them many excellent exhibits in the three arts, but by helping to raise money for this enterprise, to which the Government helpfully contributed. Our students gave a Variety Entertainment in September at the Royal Opera House, which was crowded to the doors with a most appreciative audience; and the proceeds amounting to Rs. 2,073 were handed over to the Regional Committee.

LONDON TRIBUTE

Very wide publicity was given in the London Press to the Bombay exhibits to the Exhibition of Modern Art in London, which were lavishly reproduced in the illustrated journals; and the general consensus of opinion was summed up in that responsible and very able journal, "Truth," dated the 19th December, which said: "It can be said at once that the productions of the Bombay School of Art which fill the first room are an agreeable surprise to anybody with an acute sense of what is fundamental in Asiatic Art."

RECOGNITION ABROAD

It is pleasant to report that our old students have continued to do exceptionally well in Europe and India. Not long since Mr. R. P. Kamat was the first Indian student to win the biennial Gold Medal and Travelling Studentship of the Royal Academy of London, and last year Mr. G. D. Deuskar had a picture hung in the Academy's Summer Exhibition, and Mr. V. G. Nageshkar exhibited three pictures in the Grand Salon of Paris.

A WARNING

The main concern of this School of Art continues to be the furtherance and bringing out of a typical Indian talent. If the London Exhibition proved anything it certainly showed that this Indian style of work—and nothing less—is what the world is looking for from Indian artists to-day.

Although copying European styles, mannerisms, and fashions (many of them not of the best quality) seems to exercise a powerful fascination over many Indian artists, some of the public art societies would do well to bear in mind that no such proficiency will ever recompense India for the fatal sacrifice of her own poetical, inimitable, and 'living' powers of colour and design, and if this part of India should prove remiss in accepting this truth, then Bombay will suffer heavily in artistic prestige, both in India and in Europe

NO CHANGE IN AIM

But this is not to say that there has been any change in the aim of this School of Art of influencing the ancient art of India by Modern and Western methods. This is the only Art School in India which provides full facilities for the study of painting, sculpture and architecture on Western lines, and according to approved Western standards; and an art school of this calibre naturally encourages all kinds of talents in the Fine Arts and does not restrict its students to any one particular style, whether of painting, sculpture, or architecture.

Lord Brabourne then distributed prizes to the students who had distinguished themselves in their respective branches, and Lady Brabourne gave away prizes to those successful in the school sports.

GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE

The Governor, addressing the gathering, observed:

It is encouraging to hear that the numbers in the Architectural classes have increased, and I am very pleased that most of the past students have found employment, some of them in important and responsible posts. In Bombay new building is continually going on, and both here and in the other great cities of India there is room for the expression in visible form of the highest architectural skill, for our buildings are always with us and cannot be ignored or removed at will. It seems to me a sure sign of the excellence of the Architectural School's performance, that all the works sent to the London Exhibition of Modern Indian Art were accepted by the experts for public exhibition.

Three-fifths of the students are occupied with drawing, painting and modelling, and the number is increasing. In view of the necessity existing in most cases that Art should provide a certain means of livelihood, new classes have been opened for the study of Commercial Art. I hope that, under the newly appointed Deputy Director, Mr. Gerrard, there will be considerable expansion on these lines. I need hardly say that this new department will not interfere with the School's main function, which is the teaching of the higher Art courses.

It was largely due to the efforts of Sir Phiroze Sethna that the Bombay School was commissioned to decorate some of the rooms in the Secretariat in New Delhi, and this adds to the debt of gratitude due to Sir Phiroze. On the other hand, as a partisan of Bombay, I cannot help feeling a little disappointed that they were not also given a share in the decoration of India House in London in spite of Sir Phiroze Sethna's able advocacy.

It is very gratifying to hear of the success of our School of Art at the London Exhibition of Modern Indian Art. It is not often realised what heavy work is involved in selecting, collecting and dispatching paintings, sculptures and architectural drawings to an exhibition, and the work is of course rendered all the more difficult when the exhibits have to be sent overseas. I congratulate the Regional Committee of Bombay, particularly Sir Phiroze Sethna, Mr. Jayakar, and the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Kanaiyalal Vakil, on their success in dealing with the various difficulties which arose.

FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

The list of successes of past students enumerated in the report makes pleasant reading, and is a sure indication of the real value of the training given in the School of Art. I am aware that the School has been attacked in the past on the ground that it taught a de-orientalised and non-Indian form of Art. The work shown by this School in the London Exhibition has effectively silenced that criticism. But I understand that the contrary accusation is now being made by some people, that the School teaches on Indian Art. This charge, too, is refuted by the success of students in the Academies of Europe where Western painting is exhibited.

The truth is that the School gives full facilities of training to Indian students to practise any style of painting, whether Occidental or Oriental, which they may choose to follow. I should, personally, be very sorry to see the indigenous Indian style die out on its natural soil, and I admit that I find more interest in work produced by Indian artists in their own appropriate style than in work in Western style done by Indians but I cannot fail to see the importance of allowing students to express themselves in whichever style they find suitable, provided that the expression is sincere and not mere imitation of an alien style.

I know that the School authorities have fully realised this, and are teaching Western painting to all who prefer that style.

SAVE THE SCHOOL FROM "AXE."

Mr. M. R. Jayakar in proposing a vote of thanks, made a fervent appeal to the Governor to safeguard the interests of the School and of Art. "Under Section 52 of the Government of India Act, there are seven sub-clauses; and I wish," Mr. Jayakar humorously said, "an eighth sub-clause were added, saying, 'It shall be the special prerogative and responsibility of the Governor of the province to protect the interests of the arts from the ravages of retrenchment'."

The School had had to close down the carpet making class, the pottery class, and scholarships were not now awarded, all in the name of retrenchment.

STOP THESE INROADS.

The retrenchment officials were casting glances at the beautiful grounds of the school. A Tennis Court and the servants' quarters had been given away to the police. He hoped that no more inroads would be made on the property of the school in the name of retrenchment. The beautiful grounds added to the zest of the students.

GOVERNOR'S ASSURANCE

Lord Brabourne, replying to Mr. Jayakar, said that it was true that a "small slice" of ground was being taken away. He would, however, see that in future little harm was done to the grounds. "Under no circumstances is this building to be interfered with" he assured. "The rest of the time I am here, I will make it a point to see that not another square yard will be taken away." He could not however bind his successors.

Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy seconded the vote of thanks proposed by Mr. Jayakar.

The Governor and the guests were then shown round the Exhibition of students' work.

INDIAN LABOUR IN IRAQ

Menacing Legislation Passed By Parliament

NEW DELHI, Dec. 10.

According to a telegram received this evening in New Delhi the Iraqian Parliament has passed the bill regarding the employment of "nationals" on Saturday and that it has become Law.—A.P.

Merchants Convicted For Assault On Minor Girl

RATNAGIRI, Dec. 11.

The Sessions Judge delivered the judgment in a sensational case convicting Shridhar Kashinath Zatye, a well-known Malvan merchant, sentencing him to six months rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine in default two months more for using criminal force on a small girl aged 11.—A. P.

S. K. PUPALA DEAD

A Popular Figure

Mr. Shankar Rao K. Pupala, who had been ailing for some time past, expired at 20 minutes past midnight on Wednesday at his residence in Kamatipura. Several of his friends, who were informed of the serious turn his condition took were present at his bedside from early evening.

Mr. Pupala was a prominent member of the Telugu community and was a trustee of several of the community's trusts. He was a popular figure in the public life of the city. He took active part in Congress activities and had served a term of imprisonment in 1930.

He was also a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for a number of years.

His untimely death removes a popular figure. He will long be remembered by his numerous friends for his geniality readiness to serve any deserving cause. He leaves behind him a widow and a large family to mourn his death. The funeral procession will start from Sixth Kamatipura Lane at 11 a.m. this morning.

HOW BALFOUR BECAME A ZIONIST

Origin Of Famous Declaration

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Mrs. Blanche Dugdale, niece of the late Lord Balfour, addressed a meeting of the Manchester University Students' Zionist Society at Maccabean House on the occasion of the Balfour Declaration anniversary.

Professor L. B. Namier, who presided, introduced Mrs. Dugdale as one who had worked constantly in the Zionist interest, and who knew the details of its affairs as probably no non-Jew in history had known them.

"It is eighteen years this month since by the Balfour Declaration the Zionist dream was turned into practical politics by a stroke of the pen," said Mrs. Dugdale. "But it is thirty years ago since in this very city of Manchester the seed was sown which in fulness of time ripened into national policy."

Balfour was then in Manchester fighting the general election campaign which was to inflict on him the greatest defeat any political leader had experienced in our lifetime. Previously he had been interested by the grateful but final refusal of the Zionist Congress, after a terrible spiritual struggle, to accept the offer inspired by his Colonial Secretary, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, of land in Uganda for colonisation.

INTERVIEW WITH DR. WEIZMANN.

Balfour sought in vain, as political philosopher and statesman, the clue to an act which seemed so remarkably against the interests of the Jews. In Manchester, the chairman of his committee was Dr. Dreyfus, who told him that there was a young Jewish leader named Weizmann, a lecturer in Manchester University, who could tell him more about it than any man in the land.

A meeting was arranged. It was to be for a brief quarter of an hour snatched from the campaign, in a room of the Queen's Hotel. Weizmann, whose knowledge of English was still uncertain, was far from eager for the ordeal of meeting the Prime Minister. The meeting lasted one and a quarter hours.

"Weizmann told me afterwards that he 'sweated blood' to make Balfour understand, until that look of comprehension and sympathy came into Balfour's eyes which no person who had seen it could ever forget," said Mrs. Dugdale. "Ten years passed before the two were to meet again. In 1916 the defeat of the Turkish Empire was imminent and the fate of Palestine was going to be in British hands to decide.

"Zionist leaders got busy, and a group of them came—again from Manchester—to London armed with introductions furnished by that great patriot and citizen the late C. P. Scott. One was to Balfour. The delegation was introduced, and when it came to Weizmann's turn, Balfour said: 'I need no introduction to Dr. Weizmann. He made me a Zionist ten years ago!'

"What was it in the ideal of Zionism that made a convert of this great, prudent and sagacious statesman and philosopher the moment he got an insight into it?" asked Mrs. Dugdale. "Balfour was a great nationalist, a Scotsman who through his love for Scotland found his love for England and the Empire enhanced and enriched. He believed that love of one's own race and homeland enabled us to learn to understand, respect, and admire others. If the Jewish race could again win that love of a homeland its greatest and fullest contributions to civilisation would be yet to come.

"The ideal of nationalism is being trampled on and defiled today by certain nations," said Mrs. Dugdale. "The saddest aspect of Germany's return to barbarism may in the long run be its defilement of this bright and noble spirit of nationalism. I say to you that in all the world to-day there is no nation more fitted to restore it to a proper balance than the Jewish nation.

"So far the political history of the Jews in Palestine has been unblemished; your pioneers have been as completely and honestly true to their ideals as it is in human nature to be. To those of you who are here I would say, 'Your feeling of unity with Palestine should be as real as the Irish, scattered, like the Jews that of the Scots, the Welsh, and throughout the world.'"

Swaraj Bhawan For Delhi?

NEW DELHI, Dec. 10.

A proposal to erect a "Swaraj Bhawan" on the auspicious occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the Congress in the Capital of India, is engaging the attention of the local Congress Committee.

It is proposed to raise a fund of Rs. 15,000 for the purpose.—United Press.

Govt. Plan For Renewal Of Ottawa Pact

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE TO REPORT

Scheme Will Be Scrapped If House Rejects Principle

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 11

Though the final plans are not ready, the Government's mind regarding the Ottawa Pact is being made up. The Government would declare its intention not to force the Pact down the throat of the Assembly, but would show its preference for renewing it by getting the United Kingdom to enlarge preference for Indian commodities in certain spheres.

GOVT. PLAN

The Government is likely to move the Assembly to appoint a Committee to examine the working of the pact, not for the last year but for the entire period of two and a half years and when the report of the Committee is available, then to ask the Assembly to endorse the principle of renewal of the Pact. If the principle is endorsed then the Government would suggest the appointment of a Committee which would help working out of the details necessary to make the Pact beneficial to India by negotiating with the United Kingdom.

BROADER BASIS

The hope is expressed in official circles here that the United Kingdom can be made to broaden the basis of preference on the ground that the U.K. has benefitted more than India by the Pact and that India can justifiably ask for a larger share in the market. If however the Assembly turns down the issue on principle then the Pact is to be given up.

LARGE ATTENDANCE EXPECTED

It is assumed here in this connection that the attendance at the next session would be very large. Already the last Simla session established a record of average attendance in that it worked out an attendance of 86 per cent of the members with a daily average presence of 123 members. If the same proportion is maintained the task of whips on either side would not be easy in getting a verdict on the Ottawa Pact.

At the last session only five members were altogether absent, namely, the Raja of Kollingode, Messrs. M. A. Jinnah, Lahiri Chaudhry, Rajanbaksh Shah and the late Deep Narainsingh. This session the situation in this respect too is expected to improve.

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN SCHOOLS

(Continued from page 6.)

cessity for treatment and correction of physical defects.

Medical Relief

In case of unhealthy children a note is sent to the parents informing them of the unsound condition of their children and the advisability of early treatment. Choice is given to them either to refer to their family physician or to a Municipal Hospital and a note of introduction is supplied in case the latter course is preferred.

With the present staff one complete round of medical inspection takes about three years: thus a comparative study in the development of the child's health is made once in three years. During this interval the children remain under the observation of their class teachers and they are referred to the medical inspectors as soon as they are found sick. In addition to the paid Medical Staff a few honorary Doctors also help in the work of inspection of school children. In 1932-1933, 61 doctors including 2 lady doctors offered their help and examined 4,646 children.

To ensure early attention an emergency medical outfit is supplied to each school and First Aid, Home Nursing and Hygiene classes are held regularly to coach teachers and parents.

First Aid, And Hygiene Classes

Regular classes of First Aid, Home Nursing and Hygiene are held for teachers and up till now about 500 teachers have been trained. Home Nursing is taught to lady teachers whereas First Aid and Hygiene are taught to both. At present each school has got at least one trained teacher to look after the needs of children and help in the school sanitation.

In addition to the above lectures a few separate lectures are also arranged for parents and guardians through which the necessity of improved sanitation and hygience is impressed to ensure healthy surroundings at home.

Dental Clinic

The School Committee has been maintaining in addition a Dental Clinic for school children since 1922. The doctor in charge visits schools, examines children and gives treatment when necessary. In 1932, 3,216 operations were performed out of which 1,624 were extractions, 675 fillings, 144 nerve treatment, 284 abscess and 489 general medicinal treatment.

Diseases Among Children

Routine medical inspection of school children shows the prevalence of a large number of ailments amongst children attending schools. In spite of the unsatisfactory condition of the health of some children they are compelled to attend schools and are made to do usual school work without any attention being paid to their health by their parents. It is little realised that a stitch in time saves nine. Latest medical inspection in Primary Municipal Schools shows the following percentages of various diseases in school children.

Names of diseases	Percentage of boys affected.	Percentage of girls
Malnutrition	17.6	16.4
Defects of teeth	26.6	36.4
Diseases of throat	8.6	21.1
Diseases of nose	2.1	2.5
External eye diseases	3.3	13.9
Defects of vision	2.4	6.0
Enlarged lymphatic glands	5.0	1.3
Diseases of heart and circulation	0.5	0.5
Diseases of lungs	1.2	4.5
Contagious skin diseases	2.3	7.0
Enlarged spleen	3.8	3.5
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	0.3
Diseases of ear	2	1.8
Diseases of Nervous system	—	0.2
Rickets	—	1.3
Deformities of bone and joints	0.2	1.3
Defects of speech	—	0.6
Mental defects	0.1	0.3

(To Be Continued.)

EGYPTIAN REACTION TO HOARE'S SPEECH

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Reviewing the implications of the reaction in Egypt of the now famous Guildhall speech of the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Samuel Hoare in the course of which he announced the decision of the British Government not to re-enact the Egyptian Constitution of 1923 or 1930, the Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Daily Herald" says:

"The swift reaction in Egypt to this pronouncement must have surprised Sir Samuel Hoare. Not only was his speech denounced by the native Egyptian Press, but serious rioting, not confined to Cairo, broke out immediately afterwards. Anti-British demonstrations took place on a large scale, the British Consulate was attacked and in a series of clashes at least four people have been killed and over a hundred-and-fifty wounded. Cairo remains in a state of tension.

"The serious position existing in Egypt at the present time cannot fail to be a source of grave embarrassment to Britain. Its geographical position is of the first importance when considered in relation to Abyssinia, Libya and the Suez Canal zone. The gravity of the present outbreak is not lessened, but enhanced, by the fact that it has taken place in spite of the presence of the British Fleet at Alexandria.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Stated to have assaulted his wife by means of a razor, Nanu Sundar, aged 25, was arrested yesterday afternoon by the Nagpada Police.

It appears that the accused had an altercation with his wife last night during the course of which Sundar got hold of a razor and slashed his wife on the face, nose and hands.

The Presidency Magistrate, Mazagoan, ordered the accused to be remanded into police custody till the 18th instant.

As a sequel to the inquest held on the body of Jaggadinkara, (concluded yesterday), who was knocked down by a motor car No. W8327, driven by Baijanath Lalahoo, on December 3, at Walkeshwar and afterwards run over while lying on the ground, by a motor Bus No. Bom. 1669, owned by the B. E. S. T. Company and driven by Ramharas Ramnath, the Police arrested both the drivers yesterday afternoon.

They were produced before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate Girgaum, this morning and were bailed out.

There was another motor Taxi fatality last night at 8 p.m. when an unknown Mahomedan was knocked down by a Bandra Taxi No. Y-8821.

He was removed to the J. J. Hospital in an unconscious condition and expired at 2 a.m. this morning.

The inquest on the body will be held to-morrow.

Vithal Appaji, who was arrested by the Maharbowdie Police yesterday, was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court to-day on a charge of theft and remanded to custody till Dec. 23.

It seems Atmaram Govind kept his brass "dabba," containing jewels and money, valued at Rs. 594 in a room in Mangal Wadi. On Dec. 7, he went for a bath and returning a few minutes later, found the "dabba" missing.

The box was later traced in a nearby temple, but broken open and empty.

It was stated that the accused had knowledge of the existence of the box at Govind's place.

Four persons were arrested last night by the Byculla Police, at Agakhan Building on a charge of receiving sutta bets inside a hotel named Noora Ismaili at Agakhan Building, Mount Road.

All the accused have been offered bail.

The dead body of a newly born female child, wrapped in brown paper and pressed into a "coffin shaped" tin plating was the startling discovery made by Mr. L. I. Pymento, Train Examiner, G.I.P. Rly. in a III class railway carriage yesterday afternoon.

In giving evidence before the coroner to-day, witness stated that yesterday at 4 p. m. he received information that a bundle was lying in the latrine of a railway carriage. Witness went there and found the body wrapped in brown paper.

It appears that the railway carriage had been washed at 3 p.m. whereas the body must have been placed there after the train had been washed.

At the inquest held to-day the coroner's jury recorded a verdict death due to high decomposition of the body, but could not ascertain the cause of death.

A verdict of "death due to extensive fracture of skull and laceration of brain" caused by means of lathis by Fazal Mohamed Shah and Aldatkhan Sardarkhan jointly, was recorded to-day by the Coroner's Jury, at the inquest held on the body of Aktarsha Nasrimkhan, who was stated to have been assaulted by the two suspects on November 28th last at 12-15 midnight.

The Jury recommended the prosecution of the suspects on a charge of murder and abetment.

Gangaram Govind Dalvi an employee in a Bidi Shop at Setna Mansion, in giving evidence before the Coroner stated that on the night of the 28th November, witness was seated at his shop, when Mowlashah came up and demanded the change for a rupee. Later suspect Aliadakhan came up, and an altercation ensued between him and Mowlashah.

Meanwhile deceased came up and Alladadkhan snatched a lathi from the hand of Moulashah and struck Mowlashah on the leg. Mowlashah fell down and received another blow on the head.

Soon after deceased (Aktarshah) came up, and he was assaulted by Fazalgul Mahomedshah.

"Broke His Head."

When deceased fell it is alleged that both suspects belaboured the deceased with lathi and broke his head.

Suspect No. 1 Fazal Mahomedshah when asked by the Coroner if he wished to make any statement, stated that whatever he had to say, he would say it before the High Court.

"BUTTED" THEM ON THE NOSE

Mr. Justice Barlee and Mr. Justice Divatia at the High Court dismissed the appeal of Tulsidas Purshottamdas who was convicted by the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, Court, of assaulting a public servant, namely, a railway police constable.

While travelling without a ticket in the Kathiawar Express between Dadar and Matunga, the accused was caught by Travelling Ticket Inspector whom, however, he "butted" on the nose.

A railway police constable then tried to catch him. Nothing daunted, the accused butted him also on the nose which was hurt so severely that it started bleeding.

The accused was later arrested with the help of another man.

Gaming Case Collapses

Narhar Shriram Kotasthane, who was alleged by the Police to have been conducting a common gaming house on a large scale at rooms Nos. 36-37, Kavarana Buildings, Parel, and three others were acquitted to-day by Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court, on a charge of gaming under the Bombay Gaming Act.

Y. D. Somah, the punter was severely cross-examined by Mr. F. G. R. Khairaz, Bar-at-Law, Counsel for Kotasthane with regard to his money dealings with the accused, his previous conviction under the Gaming Act, his present financial embarassments and his entanglements with various parties.

The Magistrate in his judgment expressed the opinion that he had no doubt that gaming was being conducted on a very large scale in the premises raided in pursuance of the warrant, but he felt compelled by the absence of legal evidence and the evidence of Inspector Stokes and the unreliable evidence of the punter to acquit the accused.

Mr. F. G. R. Khairaz, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Vasudev Unadhyaya Advocate appeared for Kotasthane, and Mr. Pradhan, Advocate appeared for the other three accused.

Mr. P. T. Eckersley, without officially tendering his resignation as captain of the Lancashire Cricket Club informed the committee that as a result of his election to represent the Exchange Division of Manchester in Parliament he will be unable to lead the eleven next summer.

LEAGUE OF CATHOLIC ACTION

The inaugural meeting of the League will be held in St. Xavier's High School Hall, Carnac Road, on Friday at 6 p.m. His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay will preside.

In the House of Commons the Labourites were divided against the King's address as a protest against the Government's attitude, but were defeated by 231 votes to 139.

A communique says: The next session of the Legislative Assembly will begin at New Delhi on February 3.

CONGRESS GOLDEN JUBILEE

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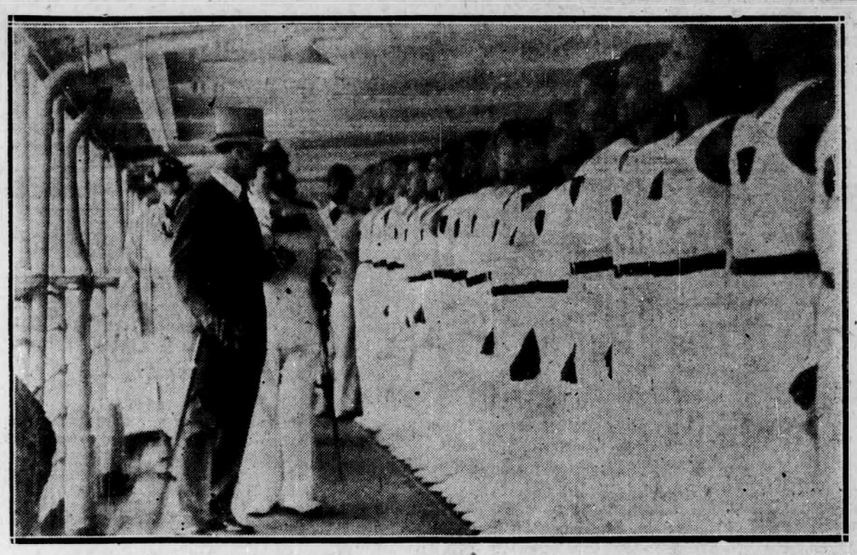

The Governor of Bombay (centre) inspected the cadets on board the "Dufferin" on Tuesday evening.

SAILORS' HOME DEADLOCK

Inmates Invited To Return And Meet Committee Of Enquiry

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Secretary of the Indian Sailors' Home has put up the following notice on the gate of the Home:—

"A Committee has been appointed to enquire into any complaints that inmates of the Home may wish to make about the administration. This Committee will meet and listen to complaints as soon as the inmates return to the Home."

A big meeting of the seamen was held this morning to consider the situation and passed the following resolutions:—

"This meeting of the seamen of the Indian Sailors' Home resolves that the inmates would not re-enter the Home until the issue underlying the dispute is satisfactorily solved and appoints a sub-committee to meet the committee appointed by the authorities of the Home. It is further of opinion that the notice put up by the Secretary of the Home is intended to divide the ranks of the strikers and therefore appeals to all seamen to remain united till the dispute is honourably settled."

INDIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

First Annual Meeting Will Be Held On 18th Instant

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Local Secretaries write:—

Elaborate programme has been drawn for the first annual meeting which is announced to be held in Bombay on the 18th instant.

After the inaugural ceremony on the 1st day by H. E. the Governor of Bombay, Sir C. V. Raman, the President of the Academy will deliver the presidential address. The proceedings of the ceremony will be relayed from the Bombay station.

Sectional meetings to discuss important papers will be held each day.

There will be two evening lectures one by Sir C. V. Raman on "Sounds that cannot be heard" and other by Dr. B. K. Narayanrao.

There will be a luncheon by the Local Reception Committee to the Fellows of the Academy on the 18th instant followed by "At Homes" on the 19th and 20th.

Excursions to places like the Bombay Talkies' Studio at Malad, Elephanta Caves, Tata Hydro-Electric Works at Khopoli, etc., have been arranged.

Reception Committee under the chairmanship of the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University has been formed. Membership to this is open on payment of Rs. 5, (minimum subscription) payable to Local Secretaries, c/o the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay.

ELEPHANT CHARGES BOAT IN GANGES

Six Sadhus Saved From Drowning By Boatmen

CAWNPORE, Dec 8

The pranks of an elephant who was having a dip in the Ganges would have resulted in the drowning of six men but for the gallant efforts of a number of boatmen who hurried to the rescue of the victims.

An elephant belonging to some Sadhus who have arrived here on their way to Allahabad for the Kumbh Mela was being given a bath in the Ganges at the Sarsaya Ghat when he grew frisky and rushed at a boat in midstream, capsizing it with its six occupants.

Boatmen on the bank of the river noticing the helplessness of the drowning persons immediately pulled their oars and rushed to their rescue. All were saved but their belongings were lost.—A. P.

"MENACE TO SOCIETY"

Youth Who Robbed Uncle To Lead Life Of Luxury, Goes To Jail

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

An easy-going youth's career of luxury, thriving on ill-gotten wealth, has been now cut short, at least for the next seven years—the period which he will have to pass in jail putting in hard labour.

The sentence passed on the young man, Pandarinath Balwant Kulkarni, by the Sessions Judge of East Khandesh, was confirmed by Mr. Justice Barlee and Mr. Justice Divatia at the High Court in appeal. The accused, who had four previous convictions, this time committed theft in the house of his maternal uncle with whom he was living at Warangul.

The offence was committed in May last when the complainant, Madhav Pundlik, was absent on a visit to a neighbouring village.

Stealing some gold and silver ornaments, the accused disappeared from the town, and went to Bhusawal where, on the monies realised from the sale of the ornaments, he lived a life of luxury and ease, engaging a prostitute, Shanti, on a salary of Rs. 50 per month.

In the meanwhile, the complainant had informed the police.

Went Into Hiding

Realising that it was unsafe to live at Bhusaval with the police hot on his trail, the accused for some time went into hiding in the neighbouring jungles, and then absconded to Cawnpore with another man Shripad.

Here he resumed his life of gaiety and pleasure.

Desiring to have Shanti, the prostitute, again as his companion, he sent Shripad to Bhusaval to fetch her. Shripad, however, was spotted out by the police and on his information the accused was traced.

The accused who at first confessed the offence before the Magistrate later denied the charge before the Sessions Court, pleading that the ornaments were his own which he had given to his uncle for safe custody.

In sentencing the accused, the Sessions Judge observed that he was a menace to Society, and that from his previous convictions it was clear that he was a regular cheat, though he belonged to an advanced community.

NIZAM'S JUBILEE CELEBRATION

Report Of Proposal To Slaughter 10,000 Goats Denied

With reference to the report which appeared in many of the local papers, that 10,000 goats, etc., will be slaughtered on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad (Deccan), the Bombay Humanitarian League referred the matter to the Director of Information Bureau, H. E. H. Nizam's Government, for corroboration of the said report in reply to which the following letter has been received from the Director of Information.

"With reference to your letter No. 822/35 dated the 27th November, 1935, I am desired to state that there is no truth in the report that about 10,000 goats, etc. will be slaughtered on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of His Exalted Highness. I am also desired to state that the programme in connection with the Silver Jubilee will be published for the information of the public in due course."

LOW PRESSURE AREA OVER EAST GUJARAT

Light Showers Reported In South Madras

POONA, Dec 11

The western disturbance caused a few light falls of rain in Kashmir and West Punjab. A shallow low pressure area appeared over East Gujarat and West Central India and thunderstorm rain has fallen locally in East Rajputana, West United Provinces, and East Central India, while a few falls also occurred in West Central India, West Central Provinces and East United Provinces. A few light showers are also reported in South Madras.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL

Sangor 1 1/2 inches; Sutna, Jhansi 3 1/4 each; Bareilly, Khushab, Jaipur 1/2.

FORECAST

Local rain will continue in Kashmir, Punjab Hills, United Provinces, Central India, West Central Provinces and East Rajputana, and a few falls will occur in East Gujarat and South-east Madras.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of December 11.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 033 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m 72.8 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 68.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 84.1 degrees (2.6 below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 70.2 degrees (1.6 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 78 per cent.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED DECEMBER 11

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 76.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.12 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.93 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Amritlal Trivedi Recovers

(From A Correspondent.)

Mr. Amritlal Lallubhai Trivedi a veteran worker in the Idar State was suffering from mental disease for the last two years. He was undergoing treatment in the Central Hospital at Yeroda. Now the hospital authorities have informed his relatives of his recovery and that he will be discharged on the 19th inst. Will the Idar State Subjects rise to the occasion and arrange a fitting reception for this veteran worker.

City Father Served With Notice

KARACHI, Dec. 10.

A report from Kambar states that Mr. Gulam Mohammed Ubaro, a Councillor of the Kambar Municipality, has been served with a notice by the authorities to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for alleged tendering false evidence in a case.—United Press.

BERAR-C. P. DELIMITATION TANGLE

Govt. Memoranda Released

NAGPUR, Dec. 10.

The memoranda submitted by the Central Provinces Government to the Central Delimitation Committee has been released to the press to-day.

With regard to the main point of contention viz. the distribution of seats between the Central Provinces and Berar, the Governor-in-Council has recommended that as indicated in the Tentative Scheme published by the Government, 27 general and Mohammedan seats be allotted to Berar. The Hon. Rai Bahadur K. B. Nayadu, Minister for Public Works (hailing from Central Provinces) is however of the opinion that there has been over-saturation of seats in Berar and that injustice to Central Provinces, the balance should be restored. He opposes grant of more than 22 seats to which Berar is entitled on population basis. The Hon. Mr. B. G. Khaparde, the Berar Minister, urges allotment of 2 more additional seats to Berar viz. 32 and considers that this is not pitching ambition too high.

Commenting on these two extreme views, the Governor-in-Council hopes that if the proposed scheme is adopted, it will eventually be accepted as a reasonable compromise by moderate opinion on both sides and will promote a feeling of unity in the province.

The final Report of the Central Provinces Delimitation Committee has also been published for general information.—United Press.

BE SAFE

PREVENT COLDS AND SORE THROAT

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After any direct or indirect contact with others suffering from colds, *be safe*—gargle with Listerine Antiseptic full strength.

Active germs that may have lodged in your mouth or throat are killed by this effective, quick-acting antiseptic. Thus you may be spared a painful sore throat, a severe cold or even some more serious illness that often develops from a cold.

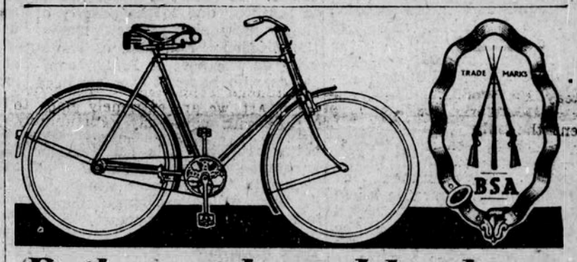
Get into the habit of using Listerine twice a day, not only as a preventive of colds but of other infections as well. Buy a bottle today, gargle regularly night and morning and protect your health.

Make your teeth whiter, brighter. Begin cleaning them today with Listerine Tooth Paste.

LISTERINE ANTISEPTIC

Don't attempt to cure a serious illness yourself—see your doctor immediately

E-85



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The World Of Wireless

BIG BEN, LONDON, whose chimes are daily broadcast by the B. B. C.

Traffic Control By Radio

New German Invention To Reduce Accidents

(From A Special Correspondent.)

Germany is determined to decrease the "toll of the road". Every possible means to this end are being investigated. A system of traffic control by signalling from one vehicle to another through short waves wireless transmitters has just been tested at Rangsdrof, near Berlin. Two vehicles, a van and a private car, were each fitted with a short wave transmitter connected to a transmission key on the dashboard, and to either a warning light on the dashboard or a signal horn. The van and the car were each approaching a crossing. The car wished to pass the van. The driver of the car gave the prearranged signal in morse code which was received by the driver of the van.

The road being clear the van driver gave the appropriate signal and pulled into the side of the road to let the car pass. Had the road, however, not been clear the private car would have received a warning on its signal horn. The device could also be applied for increased safety at level crossings. The locomotive would be fitted with a transmitter which would work continuously, independent of an operator. Its signal would be picked up by the car and would operate the warning lamp on the dashboard or give a warning note on the horn. The proposed radius of the short wave transmitters would be 1,100 yards.

"Radio Must Reflect National Life"

Mr. Fielden On The Purpose And Possibilities Of Broadcasting In India

Special To "The Chronicle"

That radio broadcasts should reflect all aspects of national activity and even politics should not be taboo was the opinion expressed by Mr. Fielden, the Controller of the Indian State Broadcasting Service, in the course of an interview with a special representative of "The Chronicle."

He advocated the manufacture of cheap sets in India as the only effective method of popularizing radio in this country. "If Indians don't start manufacturing them," he warned, "there will be foreigners who would come and start factories here."

Mr. Fielden also outlined an ambitious scheme which would be put into operation during the coming year and which includes the substitution of present weak long-wave transmitters at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras by powerful 20-killowatts transmitters.

Tall, lean and in shirt sleeves, the Controller of Broadcasting in India struck me as a most unassuming man when I called on him at the Bombay Broadcasting Station.

Mr. Fielden came to Bombay to open the Second Radio Exhibition and is staying for a couple of days in connection with his work of reorganizing the Broadcasting machinery of India. Taking advantage of his presence in the city I had a talk with him which proved both interesting and informative and Mr. Fielden answered questions with a cheerful readiness and candour that was most welcome.

Unenterprising Capital

Since Mr. Fielden has been studying the radio situation in India ever since he arrived in this country, I asked him what he thought to be the chief causes of India's backwardness in this direction. He does not think this is in any way due to the poverty of the country and rather blames the diffidence and lack of enterprise on the part of Indian capitalists who had not yet explored the many possibilities offered by the advent of this epoch-making invention. A flow of cheaper and better receiving sets can alone encourage a larger number of people to take licences which, in its turn, will allow improvements to be made in programmes.

"No Funds"

"But how do you propose to popularize broadcasting?" I asked and suggested a country-wide campaign on the lines of the "Drink More Tea" propaganda by the Indian Tea Cess Committee.

He threw up his hands in a gesture of evident despair.

"There are no funds," he replied with a shrug of his shoulders that was eloquent.

But from March next he hopes

MR. LIONEL FIELDEN, Controller of Broadcasting in India.

to have larger funds at his disposal and then, he said, he would see what can be done with the available resources. He agreed, of course, that the Indian public at large requires to be explained the different advantages of having radio sets installed.

On the question of funds he told me that he fears the presence of a large number of "radio-thieves" in India who keep sets without obtaining licences thus robbing the Broadcasting Service of a good deal of money. The Broadcasting authorities, he said, would soon be taking drastic steps to stop this pilfering.

"Make Your Sets In India"

The best solution of our broadcasting problem, according to him, is to start the manufacture of radio sets in India. Good, workable 3-valve sets, he thinks, can be made in the country for something like 60 to 70 rupees thus bringing them within the means of people with average incomes.

"If Indians don't start this industry soon," he warned—and there is considerable truth in what he said—"foreigners would come and set up factories here."

We went on to discuss the future of the new stations and any co-ordinating scheme that could link them together. Stations, it appears, can be linked together in a number of ways the best method being the cable system which is in use in Britain. But this is too costly for a country of long distances, the cost in England being something like £2,000 per mile. As to the other methods, the short-wave system was not yet quite reliable and it remained to be seen whether the carrier system was practicable in India. The ideal, however, he said, would always be a co-ordinated system of broadcasting and as the different stations started working on their new transmitters they would be able to find out which system is more suited to Indian conditions.

New Transmitters For Old

Regarding rural broadcasting Mr. Fielden remarked that it was primarily a matter concerned with the provincial governments. The central authority would be willing to help by supplying suitable programmes and advice but they could not naturally undertake to supply them receiving sets for villages. But he was sure the local Governments would soon do the needful in the matter.

Mr. Fielden revealed an ambitious programme for the coming year which, besides the inauguration of the new powerful station at Delhi, would include the installation of equally powerful 20 killowatt transmitters at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. It takes about 9 months to order and set up a new transmitter and so it will take another year to accomplish these changes.

European Programmes

I now touched on a question on which one could hardly have found a British official to agree with him. Why should Indian stations broadcast "European programmes"? And Mr. Fielden readily agreed that they did not deserve as much importance as the Indian programmes. In fact he held out a hope that if it was found practicable to relay B. B. C. broadcasts they might do away with them altogether. Even now his policy would be to give greater time to Indian programmes and European items would not be broadcast for more than an hour and a half.

Radio And Politics

Mr. Fielden's reply to my last question further revealed his fresh and healthy outlook on the scope and aims of broadcasting.

I said something about discontinuing the religious recitations that are now broadcast.

"But why?" he asked, "why should we taboo religion. The radio should reflect all aspects of national life."

"Well, then, would you allow politics?" I asked, thinking I had got him in a tight corner.

"And why not?" he replied to my sheer amazement.

Thinking he might have misunderstood me I asked him definitely if he would allow leaders of different parties to broadcast their programmes and manifestoes at the coming elections in India as is done by the B. B. C. He said there was no reason why they should not be allowed, adding, "provided, of course, that they exercise due restraint as is done by the British leaders."

I am not sure if Red Tape will allow Mr. Fielden to fulfil all his promises. When he was with the B. B. C. he was regarded as an exceptionally clever but dangerous man "with ideas"—ideas which naturally did not find favour with old bureaucrats and stiff-necked conventionalists. It seems he has not left all those ideas behind in London. Let us hope the determination to translate them into action is also here.

Do You Know?

—That a Class B driver transformer should not be used to feed a Q.P.P. stage.

—That a very firm connection to transformere may be used in a Q.P.P. stage.

—That ordinary push-pull input transformers are not suitable for either of the above-mentioned systems.

—That loops of wire for attachment to terminals should always be made in the opposite direction to that of rotation of the nut.

—That a very firm connection to a terminal shank may be made by drilling down the end of the shank and soldering the wire inside.

—That the above method of connection is to be preferred to a right-angle joint.

—That it is possible to receive long distance stations twice—once by the direct ray and once by the reflected ray or the signal which has once traversed the globe.

—That proof of the above is obtained in television reception where the second signal is seen as an image superimposed on the original.

I Go To See Bombay's Radiolympia

The Lighter Side Of The Show In Cowasji Jehangir Hall

By "ARIEL."

I am all for "tamashas"—be they cricket matches, cinema first nights, Chinese urchins performing acrobatics on the pavement or the Radio Exhibition at the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall. And, therefore, I was not surprised at all to find myself there jostling and being jostled in the crowd.

CROWD THAT WAS NOT.

Did I say "crowd?" But then we do exaggerate sometimes. For the fact is that though those present in the hall were jostling one another, we could hardly call ourselves a "crowd"—for in all we were not more than forty persons. Considering this was the first evening of the exhibition, not what one might call a great rush to see the radio wonders assembled in the hall!

But the jostling? I am coming to that.

Now take a hall—Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, for instance. Remove the chairs. Then hire out most of the space to accommodate a dozen fair-sized stalls. Sprinkle two or three dozen attendants, salesmen and sales-girls and Committee officials. After that even twenty persons when they try to move about will be having a unique sensation—feeling in the midst of a crowd that is not there!

On the whole, a simple process. Also rather silly.

REASON WHY.

What I mean to drive at is that the Exhibition evoked a poor response from the public of Bombay and the gathering—at least on the opening day—was meagre.

Why?

Firstly, because the site chosen struck me as rather unsuited for the occasion. Not only is Cowasjee Jehangir Hall far removed from the heart of the city but it does not provide enough space for a Radio Exhibition. Since this is not even the rainy season I do not know why a closed hall was preferred to an open space to accommodate the stalls.

The disadvantage of holding it in a hall was apparent even as one entered. As I have already said the place was uncomfortably crowded even with a few dozen people and it was not at all an easy task to roam about the different stalls which too could have been better arranged had they not been so cramped for space.

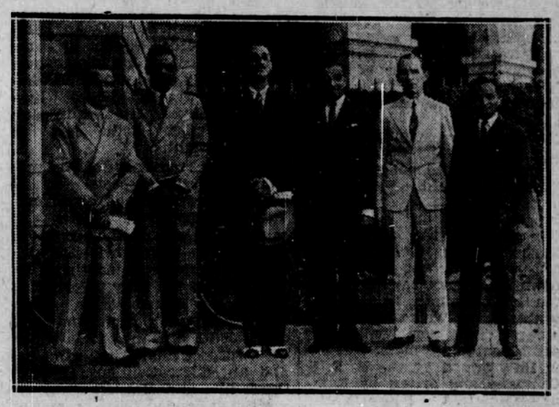
But the greatest nuisance was that the stalls being too near each other and in a hall, the different sets on only succeeded in creating a medley of sound. A crashing jazz band playing God knows in what part of the world seemed to dominate over all other noises but even after several minutes research I could not find which of the many sets had it on.

The entrance fee—though it was only four annas and that too is to go in a deserving cause!—may too have had something to do with the thin gathering. For the public has a nasty habit of refusing to pay for admission to an exhibition which, it knows, has been organized to sell things. The aim of the exhibition, I suppose, is to sell radio sets and—more radio sets. Well, then, let the maximum number of people come and have a look at them.

WELL-DISPLAYED STALLS.

Let no one infer from the preceding remarks that they are in any way in the nature of being a nasty damper. The holding of the exhibition, I recognize, is a very excellent idea to popularize the radio and it is only because I want the idea to be a greater success that I have made the above comments. Otherwise I was quite impressed with several features of the show particularly the stalls most of which are wonderfully displayed. The colour scheme in several of them is very pleasing and I don't know what confrere Kanaiyalal Vakil thinks of them but personally I believe some of the stalls were very artistically arranged and decorated. There was a variety of sets displayed, some of them with a distinctly stream-line effect which I rather fancied. There were sets large and sets small, radiogramophones and all-wave receivers not to speak of an auto-radiogramophone that almost looked like a cottage piano. They were all, as I said, very nice to look at and if only one could distinguish which was blaring forth a peppery fox-trot and which was giving a Spanish love-song, one could also judge as to their respective technical merits.

From all this it ought to have been plain to you that the Radio Exhibition is something worth visiting—never mind the four annas. What is more, I strongly advise you to buy a set forthwith. I am myself thinking of doing the same if only to spite my neighbour whose loud speaker, has an annoying habit to start shrieking at exactly the wrong moment.



Mr. Fielden who opened the Exhibition, photographed with the members of the Committee.

Bombay To Have Powerful New Station

Mr. K. B. Sethna Reveals His Plans And Invites Criticism

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative, Mr. K. B. Sethna, the Officiating Director of the Bombay Station, revealed some of the changes and improvements that we can soon expect in VUB broadcasts.

For one, within the next year they are going to get a powerful 20 killowatt transmitter which would replace the present weak plant. For the new transmitter they will have to build a big new station a few miles out of Bombay which will incorporate all the improved and latest features.

The new station, it is hoped, will be ready by the beginning of 1937.

MORE RADIO PLAYS.

Questioned as to any possible changes in the programmes, Mr. Sethna said he wants to give more time and attention to Indian programmes and would not give more than an hour and a half to European programmes.

He is very enthusiastic about introducing new and interesting features in his programmes and hopes to broadcast several plays, specially adapted for the microphone, in the near future. From 6-30 p.m. to 9-30 p.m., he said, one would always be able to tune in to a good Indian programme.

SCHOOL BROADCASTS.

Regarding School Broadcasts he is quite satisfied with the response that Professor Toro's talks evoked. About fifty schools in the presidency have installed radio sets and more may be expected to do so when their regular School Broadcasts begin in about two months time. These days he is making arrangements for the same and when they are completed he would be able to give 3 hours every week for talks on different topics of interest to school children. To eliminate the language difficulty these talks will be delivered in simple English.

These talks, he said, would supplement rather than substitute the usual school lessons.

SLOW PROGRESS.

Asked if broadcasting was making any progress in the presidency he said that there was an 'encouraging progress but it was rather slow. However, he felt sure, the Radio Exhibition especially when it is more properly arranged and advertised would do much to give a fillip to the radio.

Mr. K. B. SETHNA.

Mr. Sethna further said that he would always welcome healthy criticism of his programmes and arrangement from the listeners and the public for "criticism greatly helps to improve both persons and institutions."

When Should Bombay Begin Indian Programmes?

LISTENER'S PLEA FOR CONVENIENT HOURS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

The Editor of the "Indian Radio Times," the official organ of the I.S.B.S., has announced that the hours of Bombay programmes are being increased in response to the request for more Indian programmes. It is proposed to have a daily service of after-dinner Indian programmes; but these programmes will end at 9-30 p.m. and 9-30 p.m. to 11 p.m. will be exclusively devoted to European programmes.

BY WHOSE REQUEST?

It is not known whether this change in the time of Indian programme is also in "response to requests from listeners," but it is certain that Indian listeners are not going to benefit by this change. Mr. Sethna, the Director of the Station, must surely be aware that the usual night meal-hour for the Indians is between 8 p.m. to 9 p.m. How an Indian listener can benefit, with the best part of the programme period lost to him, is a mystery. For the Indian programmes end at 9-30 p.m. they will have to commence at 8 p.m. Surely an impossibly early hour for most of the listeners. May one ask why the European programmes cannot be started at 8 p.m. and finished at 9-30 p.m.?

Only one conclusion is possible from the proposed arrangement, and though I regret to say it, it is that the claims of the Indian listeners have, in this as in all other cases, been subordinated to those of the ruling race. There is no reason why the European programme should be foisted on the Indian listeners at the only convenient time suitable for them to listen. No body will be taken in by the suggestion that the proposed change is for the benefit of the Indian listeners.

CASE FOR INDIAN PROGRAMME

If they are really anxious that the Indian listeners, who form the bulk of licence-holders and who, therefore, keep the service going, are to be adequately catered for let them fix the programmes primarily to suit their convenience. I would suggest for the benefit of the powers that be, that Indian programmes be fixed daily from 9-30 p.m. to 11 p.m. I would even go a step further and say that 8 p.m. to 9-30 p.m. is too early for any programme, either European or Indian. The ideal hours will be 9 p.m. to 10-30 p.m. for Indian programmes and 10-30 p.m. to 12 midnight for European programmes. I hope Mr. Sethna will consider this suggestion and if the arrangements proposed by him emanated from the still higher authorities he will convince them of the inconvenience involved in the proposed arrangement to the Indian listeners.—Yours, etc.,

G. M.

While declaring open the Radio Exhibition Mr. Fieldon said that there was a vast market in India for radio sets of moderate value.

"SILVERTONE", is just the radio set to meet the demand.

A. C. 4 tube receiver, specially tuned radio frequency, wave range from 200-550 meters and ESPECIALLY BUILT FOR INDIAN CLIMATE for Rs. 45 ONLY with one year's free service.

In Bombay's "Radiolympia"

A view of the Radio Exhibition at Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall.

Hints To Prospective Buyers.

Get Much-Advertised Sets From Reliable Firms

By S. V. SHAH,

The average layman has practically very little knowledge of the 'possibilities' in Radio. This is why he falls a sad prey to the eloquence of a salesman who promises the most impossible things before the sale and does not fulfil the most ordinary expectations. Unfortunately, there are no restrictions as regards importation and selling of radio sets in India. This is why most of the people selling radio sets do not know even the fundamentals of this science. How can they service the sets sold by them? Generally, such dealers are under-selling their goods and forcing sales anyhow.

MR. S. V. SHAH, President of the Radio Exhibition Committee.

The Indian public has a great weakness in expecting big discounts, so far so that very often they inquire the discount offered, before seeing the article. In their zeal to obtain the highest possible discount they are sadly befooled by the tricky dealer who sells doubtful and unserviceable sets which are a constant source of income for him, in the form of repairs.

The public should buy a radio set only from a reputed firm specialising in one particular make. Such a firm cannot afford to neglect the servicing even if repairs are necessary after some time. It pays to buy the most advertised sets specially when they are sold under a guarantee for free replacements. Such sets are specially made for the tropical climate. This is very important, since the extreme heat and dampness of India necessitates a special finish and even the best sets of Europe and America will prove failures without this special finish.

THREE VARIETIES

Radio sets can be divided in three groups: (1) for local programmes only; (2) for local and nearer stations; and (3) for inland and oversea stations. The radio science has developed to such an extent that to-day it is possible to tune in the farthest stations like London, Paris, Berlin, at full entertainment value, any time of the day or night and in any season. It is better to invest a couple of hundred rupees in a modern all-wave set sold under a guarantee, than to buy a cheap set which will be constantly under repairs. Such a set fetches a very good second-hand value so that a better model can be exchanged later against a small extra payment. Even in India a quality radio ought to give good service for more than five years. The valves of such a set need not be replaced for about 2 years. The modern electric sets are very economical as they consume 1 unit of current in about 12 hours, or more.

Amongst the 330 millions of Indian population there are hardly 25,000 radio listeners. In Europe, practically every tenth resident owns a radio set. Indian public ought to become more radio-minded if they want to have their place in the modern civilisation.

This is the main aim of the Indian Radio Exhibition and I sincerely hope that it will be fulfilled with the time.

Round The Stalls At The Radio Exhibition

Wide Range Of Sets On Dislay For All Classes Of Buyers

A turn round the stalls in the Radio Exhibition shows that the exhibitors have a fairly wide range of sets suitable for every type of purchaser. In some of the more expensive sets one of the most delightful refinements, that is, variable selectivity, has been added. With this variable selectivity device, both local and distant stations become receivable at their best.

One of the main attractions of the Exhibition is the Saba De Luxe Auto-Radiogram, in a most luxuriously - finished cabinet, which plays up to 28 records on both sides (reversing automatically). The radio set is so fitted that it is easily removable.

THE EXHIBITORS.

Among the exhibitors are: (1) A. TALATI & CO. (STAND NO. 1), who are exhibiting the well-known Pye range of sets and also the American Ultramar. The Pye sets on view range from model S-Q, which is a 4-valve portable to the latest Empire all-wave receiver.

(2) INTERNATIONAL GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. (INDIA), LIMITED (STAND NO. 2), who are exhibiting the G.E. sets, the most outstanding feature of which probably is the new metal tube, which they have incorporated in all their 1936 receivers.

(3) UNITED ENGINEERING CORPORATION (STAND NO. 3), who are exhibiting a wide range of receivers, both T.R.F. and Superhet types. The tuning dials employed are calibrated in metres and bear station's names and have some kind of visual tuning device.

(4) THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD. (STAND NO. 4), who are exhibiting the Philco receivers, the most popular of which is probably the Model 116-B, and 11-valve tube model of striking design. Other models exhibited are the 660-X, a 10-valve console model with an inclined sounding board cabinet and incorporating all the latest features.

(5) INDIAN STATES & EASTERN AGENCY (STAND NO. 5), who are exhibiting a number of well-known sets, including the Eddystone, Climax, Loewe, All-wave International, Isandea, McMichael and Temco.

(6) PRESIDENCY RADIO CO. (STAND NO. 6), who are exhibiting the American Bosch sets, one

(Continued on page 12, col. 4.)

Pageant Of The Short Wave

Wireless communication, either by means of telegraphy or telephony spanning great distances via short waves (between 10—100 metres) is such a common experience these days that we have well-nigh forgotten the period when this great boon was not available to mankind, and because of this we like to think of short-wave radio as the outcome of systematic scientific research like so many other developments of 20th century technique.

Done By Amateurs

This is where we make a mistake. The extraordinary features of the short waves were not exploited by the scientists in their laboratories, it being the active amateurs devoting their leisure time and spending no small amount of money in order to propagate an idea that would establish wireless communication over any distance. When science was still searching the domain of long- and medium-wave transmissions, wireless amateurs came to the fore and pioneered the short-wave, which achievement was to mean so much to the world.

Once this became known and it was proved that not just a chance circumstance or a rare phenomenon had occurred but that a definite characteristic of the short-wave had been discovered, further experiments were conducted without delay. Within a few years hundreds of short-wave transmitters were built all over the world, a great many of which may be heard wherever there are people living provided the conditions are favourable for reception.

The rays of the upward beam emitted by a short-wave transmitter are radiated upwards in straight lines at various angles and, after being reflected by the Heaviside layer, reach the earth's surface at great distances from the transmitter. The drawing shows this schematically for one of these rays.

The drawing reproduced below shows schematically why the short waves possess special advantageous features for radio transmission at a very great distance.

The radiation from a short-wave transmitter is propagated in two ways. There is a wave propagated along the earth's surface that very rapidly dies away by absorption. This "ground wave" is therefore of very little value for short-wave reception; for reception of long and medium waves (local and regional reception), however, the ground wave is of great importance.

The main part of a short-wave transmitter's energy is radiated straight upwards at an angle depending upon the relation between wavelength and aerial-system; this "space wave" leaves the earth's surface, being propagated under certain conditions almost without loss of energy in the upper atmosphere.

Experiments have shown that the upper layers of the atmosphere play a very important part in the propagation of radio waves, as a result of which these waves bend round the earth. One of the best known theories trying to explain this effect is that of Kennelly and Heaviside. This theory assumes an ionised layer of gas at a height of 50—200 km above the earth's surface (the "Heaviside" layer) in which the radio waves are conducted and many times refracted till they finally leave the layer and reach the earth's surface at a great distance from the transmitter. Approximately we may say that the Heaviside layer acts as a kind of mirror by means of which the radio waves are reflected until they reach their destination. Though the theory of the Heaviside layer has proved to be insufficient to explain all observations and, as a matter of fact, research in its present stages cannot yet fully explain the phenomenon of radio wave propagation, yet this theory is still very satisfactory as a basic theory and gives an appeasing explanation of the fact that a short-wave transmitter is received with great strength thousands of miles away, whilst it is found impossible to obtain reception at a distance of say 100 miles.

Radio Dealers On Future Of Their Trade

Opinion Divided On Proposal To Start Manufacture Of Sets In India

A drastic reduction in the present custom duty of fifty per cent on imported radio sets is considered to be an indispensable step towards the future progress of broadcasting in India by radio dealers in the city.

Installation of more powerful broadcasting stations, introduction of interesting radio programmes and the opening up of new stations in the country, are also held to be important steps which would go a long way towards the popularising of broadcasting in India.

Divergent views are held by the radio dealers regarding the proposal to manufacture radio sets in this country. While some approve of this idea others hold the view that it would not be successful as most of the expensive and delicate parts like the valves and the condensers, could not be manufactured here and would have to be imported from foreign countries.

Several radio dealers and radio experts in the city were interviewed by the "Bombay Chronicle" representative, to ascertain their views on the future of broadcasting in India and the ways and means by which broadcasting could be made more popular in the near future.

Dealers Must Organize

"Radio dealers should organise themselves and follow a far-sighted and clearly-outlined programme for the purpose of establishing the trade on a profitable and firm footing," said Mr. W. R. Steossel, Secretary of the Radio Exhibition Committee "and they should induce the Government to reduce the Customs duty on radio sets. Radio could be made a tremendous force for the uplift and education of people in India but sets must be made available at prices which the people can afford to pay."

Mr. Steossel gave three reasons which have asked and are, acting as a drawback in the progress of broadcasting in India. The first reason was that radio dealers in India had no proper sales policy. The price-cutting principle was still in vague and many firms had not sufficient profit margin to organise selling as it should be done. In other words, they had not the means to engage an efficient selling staff and to advertise their radio sets consistently and efficiently; and they could not often back their sales with efficient service. No trade, in his opinion, could make much headway without adequate profit margin that would enable the conduct of the business on the aforesaid lines.

Unless Indian radio dealers abandoned their short-sighted sales policy and united in proper association with fixed prices and fixed discounts, he was afraid, there would not be much progress in broadcasting.

Manufacture Of Sets

The second reason was the high Custom duties amounting to fifty per cent., thus increasing the price and making radio sets available only to the better classes which constituted a very small minority. The Government should concentrate on large turnover at low prices such as any big business concern would do; that is, custom duties should be reduced and radio sets made available to a larger number. This would have the effect of increasing the revenue from custom duties and certainly would bring about an increase in revenue from licence fees.

Mr. Steossel agreed with Mr. Lionel Wielden, Controller of Broadcasting in India, that the radio sets should be manufactured in this country. He felt that crystal sets could be sold at about Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 and this would make them available even to a man of very moderate means. These sets could perhaps be sold on a hire purchase basis and then a very big business could be built. He hoped that some of the firms in the country would start the manufacture of radio sets in the near future.

Radio Courses In School

To bring the Indian broadcasting on the same standard as obtains in Europe and America, said Mr. S. V. Shah (Saba Radio Co.) the Chairman, of the Executive committee of the Radio Exhibition, it was essential that both the public and the Government should co-operate. Radio courses should be made compulsory in schools and colleges and experimenting should be encouraged in every possible way. Licence fees should be graded according to the type of the apparatus so as to enable the poor workmen to work the crystal set against payment of five rupees a year or even less. Cheap sets, especially crystal sets, should be popularised in big industrial places like Bombay so that, as is the case in Europe, even the humble workman could afford it. For restaurants and public places license fees might be increased to Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 a year. At present there existed a society called the Music Rights Society in England which claimed from every restaurant and public places heavy licence fees for playing most of the music which was being broadcasted by the Broadcasting Company holding the copyright for it. Instead of their claiming licence fees direct from the individual restaurant owners. Mr. Shah added, these fees should be included in the restaurant licences issued to them by the Government. Up to now the restaurant owners were greatly annoyed and troubled by the present system, so much so, that some of them had refused to have anything to do with radios. The Government should be very judicious in granting licences to radio dealers and they ought to make it compulsory on every dealer applying for such a licence to have his own service staff or repairing department for servicing the radio sold by them. At present any man could apply for licence to deal in radios even if he did not have the slightest technical knowledge of the line.

Proceeding, Mr. Shah said that the present import duty of fifty per cent. on radio was taxing the trade too much. This should be reduced to the minimum till India had its own radio industry. It would take India at least a decade to have its own radio industry and there was no meaning in levying such a high duty as fifty per cent till then.

As it was anybody could instal Neon signs or any electrical disturbing instrument and make it difficult for his neighbour to have a clear reception. This man-made static required to be controlled by special law as it is in Germany.

A Bright Future

The future of Indian broadcasting was bright, said Mr. M. A. Fazalbhoy, Managing Director of the Bombay Radio Co. Ltd., in view of the Government opening up new stations in places like Delhi, and Madras and also the promise to make the existing ones more powerful. But he felt the need for the reduction of the present customs duty on imported radio sets. There were also some other factors which would help in the popularising of broadcasting in India. One of them was to make the radio programmes more interesting than they were at present. The programmes that were given at present were not at all very interesting. It was up to the radio authorities to see that the programmes were made so interesting as to suit the taste of the Indian people. They should cater to the Indian public if broadcasting was to become more and more popular in the future. Then alone can more radio sets be sold. With the opening up of new stations in places like Delhi, Hyderabad and Madras, the radio listener would have a choice of programmes and he could pick and choose as he liked.

Reduce Customs Duty

The high price of radio sets was also a set-back to the future progress of broadcasting. Vigorous propaganda ought to be started with a view to induce Government to reduce the present custom duties on imported radio sets. Originally the customs duties were as low as 2½ per cent.; then it was increased to about 20 to 25 per cent. With the private Indian broadcasting company coming into financial difficulties, the Bombay radio dealers headed by the late Mr. Fazalbhoy led a deputation and acquainted the Bombay Government with their difficulties. A suggestion was made at that time to increase the custom duties. But the Government were now making a lot of money and they laid apart several lakhs for the development of this industry. Hence there was no reason why they should not reduce the Custom duty. A reduction of this would result in increased sales of radio sets, which, according to Mr. Fazalbhoy, would jump to five times the present percentage of sales.

Mr. Fazalbhoy thought that there were some British concerns in India who were contemplating the manufacture of radio sets in this country. This would mean, or course, that the prices of the sets would go low thereby enabling a large number of people to have their own sets.

The present broadcasting stations, he said, were not powerful

(Continued on page 12, col. 4.)

EIFFEL TOWER, PARIS. French broadcast music offers excellent entertainment.

Landmarks In Broadcasting

B. B. C. To Present This Week

A special programme entitled "Landmarks in Broadcasting" will be relayed in Transmission 1 on Thursday, December 19, at 9.45 a.m. G.M.T. It is being devised and will be presented by H. Lynton Fletcher of the BBC Recorded Programmes Department, who describes it as "a symposium in speech and sound of early experiments and late achievements, from the first studio to the present day, including such milestones as the first outside broadcast, the end of Savoy Hill, and the start of the Empire Service."

The Empire Broadcasting Service, as listeners know it to-day, was inaugurated on December 19, 1932. The BBC then established a special Empire Department which has since been responsible for the creation and execution of programmes at all hours of the day and night to ensure reception at evening hours for local listeners throughout the world.

The success of the Empire Service was immediate and in three years the BBC Empire Department has grown beyond recognition. The enormous increase in correspondence from overseas listeners bears ample evidence of the popularity of the Service.

London At Night

In a "phantom broadcast" entitled "Round London at Night"

(Continued on page 12, col. 6.)

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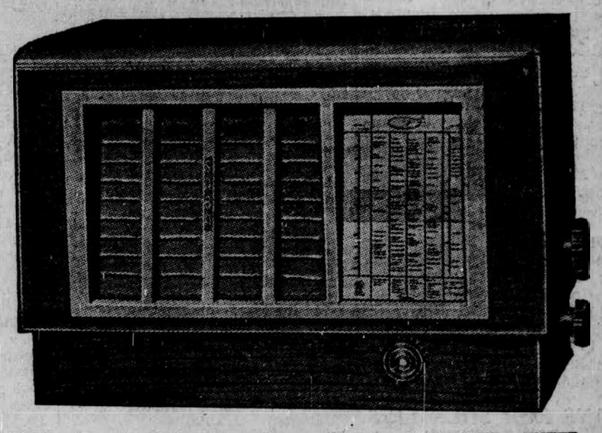

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Role Of Army In Rural Uplift Campaign

Headquarters' Instructions To Commands

NEW DELHI (By Mail.)

The following are extracts from the text of the circular letter sent by the Army Headquarters to the Northern, Eastern, Western and Southern Commands and Burma (Independent) District on the subject of Rural Reconstruction in the Army:—

The Civil Government is at present engaged in an intensive campaign of Rural Reconstruction with the general object of persuading the villager to improve his methods of farming and standard of living, so that in spite of low prices and other disadvantages, he may lead a happier and healthier life.

The importance to the Army of healthier village populations from which to draw their recruits needs no emphasis, and it is realized that much is already being done in some stations to help on this work.

HOW ARMY CAN HELP IT.

Every year approximately 1,850 soldiers are transferred to the Reserve, and as many again retire on pension. A large proportion of these return to the Punjab. These ex-soldiers, in view of the training and discipline which they have received in the Army, should be better citizens than non-enlisted men. In practice it is found that, although they have been taught the rudiments of hygiene and have enjoyed a higher standard of living over a period of years than is available at their homes, they soon revert to type and are generally no more capable of improving the amenities of life in their villages than are the ordinary villagers.

It is probable that to link up with the Civil Rural Reconstruction movement and do our best to interest and instruct the serving soldier in improving his conditions of living and farming is the best contribution the army can make to the solving of the new problems presented by the short service system.

It has been decided that in order to raise the standard of living of ex-soldiers, not only in the Punjab, but also in all districts from which recruits are drawn, it is necessary for instruction in the rudiments of Rural Reconstruction to be given to men while, they are actually serving with the Colours. Conditions vary in different parts of India, but the elementary principles of sanitation and the necessity for improving the standard of living remain constant. The suggested methods for implementing the above decision are outlined below with a view to obtaining the co-operation of all concerned.

Rural Reconstruction will be included as part of the syllabus for the Citizenship and General Knowledge papers for the Indian Army 2nd and 1st Class Certificates of Education.

PROGRAMME OF LECTURES.

In order that pupils at the King George's Royal Indian Military Schools may learn the importance of the subject before joining their units, and that Cadets at the Indian Military Academy may be taught how to lecture on this after joining, the Commissioner for Rural Reconstruction, Punjab Government (Mr. F. L. Brayne, M.C., I.C.S.) and his assistants, will visit and deliver lectures at the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, each term, and the King George's Royal Indian Military School, Jhelum and Jullundur, whenever possible. He will also arrange for other speakers to visit these institutions at the request and convenience of the military authorities concerned.

LOCAL COMMITTEES.

It is suggested that in each Military station a local committee be formed to co-ordinate instruction in Rural Reconstruction. In each case the committee might consist of the Brigadier or Station Commander, representatives of units, officers of services and departments e.g. Royal Engineers, Medical Grass Farms, Dairy Farms, while representatives of local civil authorities and departments should be invited to co-operate. The functions of committees will be as follows:—

To form a direct link with the local civil authorities engaged in Rural Reconstruction and (in the Punjab) with the Commissioner, Rural Reconstruction, and in other provinces with whoever is employed by Government to co-ordinate this work throughout the province.

To co-ordinate instruction in units, and to arrange for demonstrations of improved methods of agriculture and building at local Grass and Dairy Farms; lectures and distribution of literature.

By keeping in touch with local civil authorities to make what use is possible of their farms, demonstrations, exhibitions, competitions, travelling cinemas and lectures, classes, courses, and where possible to assist by arranging for the attendance of Regimental Bands, etc.

When possible, Regimental Thrift Societies should be linked with the Civil Co-operative system so that serving personnel may understand the system on which the latter works.

The success of the scheme will depend upon the interest taken in it, and on the co-operation given by each local military commander.—United Press.

BAN ON HEAVY TRAFFIC

Grounds For Municipal Order

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

Rai Bahadur S. C. Sinha, District Magistrate of Howrah, was engaged in hearing a case against the order of the Bally Municipality, prohibiting motor lorry and buffalo-cart traffic on Dharamtolla Road.

It was stated that this order had caused considerable hardship and loss to the National Iron and Steel Company, Limited who were erecting their workshops in Balur and who had arranged a "function" there on January 2. It was argued that the Commissioners of the Municipality had exceeded the powers conferred upon them by the Bengal Municipal Act.

Mr. B. P. Pain, on behalf of the Municipality, said the Municipality possessed the power to issue such an order. The order was made on November 15 and had remained in force since then without any breach of the peace. The wheels of heavy motor vehicles, he said, damaged the road surface, causing obstruction to municipal scavenger carts and inconvenience and danger to the health of the residents of the locality.

Not Rate Payer.

Mr. Pain further pointed out that the concern that was claiming to take motor lorries on the road was not even a rate-payer of the municipality and lorries either empty or loaded heavily would be a source of constant danger to those occupying houses on both sides of the narrow street. There had been numerous complaints against heavy lorry traffic on the street which had been cut up fearfully although it was repaired in the early part of the current year.

Concluding Mr. Pain said there was no conceivable reason why the health and safety of a considerable number of rate-payers should be sacrificed in the interests of a company. It would be extremely deplorable if the acts of day to day administration of municipal authorities in the interests of ratepayers, were sought to be interfered with in that manner.

The hearing was adjourned.

FROM JAIPUR TO JODHPUR

Revenue Member Changes His Office

JAIPUR, Dec. 9.

The Hon'ble Nawab Chaudhury Mohamad Din, Revenue member of the State Council, has handed over the charge of his office to Thakur Sahib of Chittore, and proceeded on Friday last to take up his new appointment as a member of the Jodhpur State Council.

He was seen off at the station by a large number of friends and officers of the revenue department besides Lt.-Col. Sir H. B. St. John, Vice-President of the State Council, and Thakur Narendra Singh, Education Member.

Though nothing has been announced officially about his successor, it is understood Khan Bahadur Mian Abdul Aziz, a Revenue Commissioner of the Punjab Government, will be appointed in his place. The Khan Bahadur, it is further understood, will take over the charge of his duties towards the end of next month.—United Press.

CONGRESS, A LIVING ORGANISATION

Rajen Babu's Impressions Of His S. Indian Tour

MADRAS, Dec. 9.

In a statement to the press, Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, says:

"I am going away to-night from Madras Presidency after spending a most strenuous but most pleasant seven weeks. Everywhere I have found Congress a living organisation, enjoying the confidence of the people. The large crowds that had come to greet me at more than 250 meetings which I addressed and purses which amount roughly to Rs. 50,000 in three provinces of Tamilnad, Andradesa and Kerala indicates the extent of the Congress influence. I hope that workers will utilise their enthusiasm and convert it into good solid constructive work for the uplift of the nation and for the strengthening of the organisation further, for the very hard work that awaits it in future in order to win the objective of Poorna Swaraj. I am carrying a most encouraging impression of my tour and thank all for all they have done during my tour and more for all they are doing for the country.

The 50th anniversary of the Congress is going to be celebrated on December 28 and I hope that the people will show their regard to the organisation which has tried to serve them all these years.—A. P.

RADIO DEALERS ON FUTURE OF THEIR TRADE

(Continued from page 11).

Many people in Bombay found it often very difficult to tune in to Calcutta and the same difficulty confronted listeners in Calcutta.

Difficult To Start Industry In India

Mr. G. C. Motwane, Director of the Chicago Telephone and Radio Co. Ltd. Bombay, gave the following views about broadcasting in India:

"Mr. Lionel Fielden, Controller of Broadcasting in India, while opening the radio exhibition recently at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, deprecated the very small response by Indian public to broadcasting. He stated that the people were not taking kindly to it. The Government seems to forget that India is a very poor country. No doubt, distance is a factor which would give great impetus to radio reception in India. But the price of radio receivers must come within the scope of middle-class people at least. Most of the middle-class people, as is well-known, are Government servants with hardly the means to maintaining their families above actual want, some of them not even that. The lot of agriculturists has been very bad of late on account of the fall in prices of land produce. Even the big landlord who used to pay huge sums as land tax to Government found it very difficult to pay the tax even, nothing to talk of enjoying luxuries or having any money for investing in a thing like radio receivers. To give the required impetus to the radio industry the Government, first and foremost, should reduce the customs duty on imported sets.

"We understand that Government's intentions are that somebody must come forth to start an industry here for making local radio receivers. They forget that this is not possible on account of several factors. In the first place we think it is not possible for anybody to manufacture valves here and such other delicate things as condensers would not also be very efficiently manufactured in India. This, therefore, should be set aside as a factor which makes government impose high duties as fifty per cent. on radios.

"Radio dealers always count their cost including the customs duty and then add on their overhead expenses and then fix a price which would leave them a decent profit taking all the other factors into account. This naturally enhances the price for the consumer and makes it always prohibitive. Sets which are selling in America for a matter of ten to fifteen dollars are sold here to the consumer for at least Rs. 150 to Rs. 200, because not only will the importer keep a profit for himself but he must keep some profit for the middleman too. All these profits are counted by the dealer and the customs duty also paid to the Government. For instance if a radio receiver costs Rs. 100, c. i. f. Indian port, and the Government takes Rs. 50 as customs duty. The importer puts down the cost price of the set at Rs. 152 or thereabouts. He finds that its overhead prices are twenty per cent. of his sale. He adds Rs. 40 on account of that and say ten per cent. or twenty rupees as his net profit which brings the price to Rs. 210. He has to make an allowance of at least ten per cent to the dealer which adds another Rs. 20. Then the railway freight and insurance, etc., which comes to about Rs. 10 brings the price to about Rs. 250 to the consumer.

"Were the duty abolished the price would drop down to about Rs. 160 taking all the factors mentioned above into calculation. Thus it is obvious that a consumer had to pay about Rs. 90 more on account of the Government charging fifty per cent.

Bright Prospects

"Now the question, how is the Government going to meet the expenses of broadcasting? It has been seen that the public is getting radio-minded notwithstanding heavy customs duties, etc., and that the number of licences is increasing by leaps and bounds. We understand there are at least twenty thousand licences issued up to the present time and these give the Government an income of two lakhs of rupees a year. We understand that the Government is making efforts to prevent piracy in radio reception by taking steps to see that no one uses the radio receiver without licence. With that and the much greater use of radios which would come about if the duties are removed as stated above, will enhance the number of licences very greatly and there is no doubt that this may jump to fifty thousand in one year which would mean a recurring income of Rs. five lakhs per annum.

"With the advent of good-powered stations like the station proposed to be started at Delhi very soon as has been promised by the Government, and in Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta and several other places and centres of different provinces having different languages the demand for radio receivers will increase very greatly and will give in more revenue from licences.

Improve Programmes

"The second great factor which would bring about a quicker progress is the response to the public as far as the programmes and times at which they should be broadcasted, are concerned. In other countries where the broadcasting has achieved marvellous success the programmes are to the taste of the public and almost continuous throughout the day, and a large portion of the night too. Whenever a person feels as if he should hear on the radio he has simply to turn the switch of his radio on and there is some programme or other coming on. Not so in India. We have to remain dependent on the tender mercies of the broadcasting station and it will broadcast only for the matter of an hour or so giving some stale news and weather reports of which we have already heard in our daily papers, and a little music consisting many times of gramophone records only, which may or may not be to our taste or which may or may not be suitable to us as far as the time is concerned.

The Station Directors should take into consideration the peoples' point of view when they frame programmes to be broadcasted. They should acquaint themselves with the habits of Indians and Europeans alike. Europeans generally have their dinner early in the evenings and then sit to listen to the radio after the dinner, while the Indians have their dinner late in the night and would like to be entertained by the radio before the dinner. At the present way of broadcasting Indians sit to listen to their radios about half the days in the month because it does not suit their vocations. Perhaps the Europeans do the same.

"Then there should be educational broadcasts in which children would take great interest. If the time of broadcasting is extended very much, in fact, all over the day if possible, there will be time for broadcasting in every language of the country which would be to the satisfaction of almost all the big races.

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YOU OR THE WINTER?
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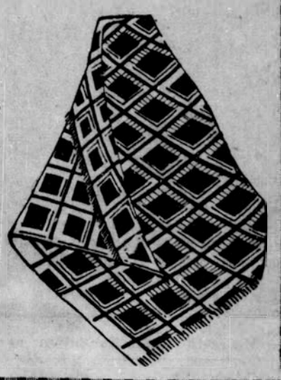

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LANDMARKS IN BROADCASTING

(Continued from page 11).

an effort will be made to convey to overseas listeners something of the authentic atmosphere of what many believe is now the jolliest capital in Europe. The tour will open with the merry strains of Law Stone's band. Then there will be visits to a cabaret and a pantomime rehearsal at the Lyceum Theatre, where the principal attraction is Kitty Reidy, who is well-known in Australia. The culinary arts are of great importance at this season, and the tour will include a visit to the kitchen of a famous London hotel, where some of its secrets will be revealed by the chef.

The microphone will then visit in turn typical London scenes—a household in Hackney, section of the Embankment, an East End chop house, a railway terminus, and Trafalgar Square. There is always a microphone in the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, and on this occasion it will be moved outside and the sounds of the Square will be broadcast. There will also be an interview with the first man to be met in the Square.

"Mike" In Lords

The most important visit of the tour will be to the House of Lords. The Houses of Parliament are jealously guarded from the intrusion of the microphone. The great speech by the King in reply to addresses of congratulation from the members of the House of Lords and of the Commons on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee was delivered in Westminster Hall. An address by his Majesty at the opening of an international conference has been ved from the House of Lords, but there has never been a microphone on the floor of either Chamber. On the occasion of this broadcast the King has graciously given his permission for a description of the House of Lords from a point in front of the Woolsack, so that microphone history will be made in the Empire programmes.

Bridgewater's Appointment

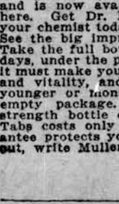
Mr. Leslie Bridgewater, director of the Leslie Bridgewater Quintet, has been appointed to the BBC Music Department as technical expert in light music. This appointment is in accordance with the BBC's great interest in and influence upon the development of light music. The enormous recent increase in the number of small orchestras of every kind—there are at present upwards of sixty—is an eloquent testimony of the growth of the public's appreciation of this form of entertainment.

Glands Made Young —Vigour Renewed Without Operation

If you feel old before your time or suffer from nerve, brain and physical weakness, you will find new happiness and health in an American medical discovery which restores youthful vigour and vitality quicker than gland operations. It is a simple home treatment in tablet form, discovered by an American Doctor. Absolutely harmless and easy to take, but the newest and most powerful invigourator known to science. It acts directly on your glands, nerves, and vital organs, builds new, pure blood, and works so fast that you can see and feel new body power and vigour in 24 to 48 hours. Because of its natural action on glands and nerves, your brain power, memory and eyesight often improve amazingly.

And this amazing new gland and vigour restorer, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs is guaranteed. It has been tested and proved by thousands in America, and is now available at all chemists here. Get Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs from your chemist today. Put it to the test. See the big improvement in 24 hours. Take the full bottle, which lasts eight days, under the positive guarantee that it must make you full of vigour, energy and vitality, and feel 10 to 20 years younger or money back on return of empty package. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you. If your chemist is out, write Muller MacLean, Bombay.

ANNUAL READING



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BERAR DEMANDS TWO-ANNA MEMBERSHIP

P. C. C. Recommends Changes In Congress Constitution

(From Our Correspondent).

AKOLA, (By Mail).

The meeting of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee was held at Akola on Sunday last. Sjt. Brijlal Biyani presided. Following suggestions for amending the constitution of the Indian National Congress were adopted:

(1) The number of delegates to be raised to 3,000.

(2) Four months on roll to be sufficient for voting qualifications.

(3) The number of P. C. C. members to be left to P. C. Committee themselves.

(4) Instead of manual labour, all kinds of labour including intellectual labour be included.

(5) Congress membership fee should be reduced to two annas.

The election of delegates and other District and Taluk Congress Committees were postponed from 14th Dec. to 7th Jan.

History of the Satyagraha movement to be written and published.

The Jubilee celebrations will be held on an elaborate scale.

PLANS FOR SOCIALIST CONFERENCE

MEERUT, Dec. 9.

Brisk preparations are afoot in connection with the forthcoming 2nd annual session of the All-India Congress Socialist Party. Two well attended meetings were held last week to consider the ways and means to make the Conference a success.

Batches of workers are touring the villages. Special appeals have been issued to the students and ladies to enrol themselves as members.—A. P.

RAIL-STEAMER COMPETITION

Karachi Businessmen Formulate Views For Delhi Meeting

KARACHI, Dec. 10.

Representatives of Karachi's trading interests including the Chamber of Commerce, two Indian Mercantile Associations, the Municipal Corporation and the Port Trust met at an informal conference this evening in the Karachi Port Trust Hall under the Presidency of Colonel Johnston, Chairman of the Karachi Port Trust.

It is understood that the discussions are mainly concerned with the general principles of Railway freight policy 'vis a vis' steamer freights and general unanimity prevailed as regards representations to be made before the Delhi Conference to be convened on 20th December to consider the Rail-Steamer competition.

It is understood that Karachi will be represented at the Conference by Col Johnston (Port Trust), Mr. G. H. Raschen (Associated Chamber of Commerce) and Lalji Mehrotra (Federation of Indian Commerce and Industry).—A.P.

UNREST IN JODHPUR VILLAGE

JODHPUR, Dec. 9

As a sequel to the recent introduction of 'Boghori' system among the agricultural communities of Pokeran Thikana great unrest prevails among the agricultural people of the villages in the Thikana.

The situation is gradually assuming serious proportions and a large number of peasants of the Thikana have decided to migrate to some place adjacent to Pokeran, which is the biggest Thikana in the State.—United Press.

ROUND THE STALLS AT THE RADIO EXHIBITION

(Continued from page 11).

of the main features of which is the Area Tuning Scale, designed to simplify short-wave tuning.

(7) ABDOOLABHOY LALLJEE & CO. (STAND NO. 7), who are exhibiting a full range of Patterson sets, which comprise 16, 12, 10 and 8 valve receivers, available in table, console and radiogramophone models.

(8) THE GRAMOPHONE CO. LTD. (STAND NO. 8), who are exhibiting five of the best H.M.V. radiograms, at least, four of their radio receivers and one short-wave adapter.

(9) WESTING HOUSE ELECTRIC CO. OF INDIA, LTD. (STAND NO. 9), who are exhibiting a wide range of receivers, including all mains, console and table models, battery sets and car radios.

(10) INDIAN RADIO & CABLE COMMUNICATIONS CO., LTD. (STAND NO. 10), who are displaying not only complete Marconiphone receivers but also other equipment, such as amplifiers, loudspeakers and microphones of the same manufacture.

(11) SABA RADIO (STAND NO. 11), who are displaying the well-known Saba sets of German manufacture. A transportable radiogram is also exhibited on this stand.

(12) CHICAGO TELEPHONE & RADIO CO. (ON THE STAGE), who are displaying a wide range of the American Pilot sets. Some of the important features of the range are that they are housed in presentable cabinets and incorporate illuminated compass tuning dial calibrated in both metres and kilocycles.

At a meeting of the Executive Aryan League, Delhi Mahatma Narain Swami presiding, a resolution was adopted emphatically protesting against the circular of the Frontier Government banning Hindi and Gurmukhi as media of instruction.

PESHAWAR WANTS EXEMPTION

Municipal Grants And Media Of Instruction In Schools

PESHAWAR, Dec. 10.

With 14 votes against nine, the Hindus and Sikhs opposing, the Peshawar Municipality decided to enforce the Transferred Department's circular on the media of instruction in primary schools receiving Municipal grants.

Rai Sahib Meharchand suggested that the recommendation should be conveyed to the Local Government to exempt the Peshawar Municipality from the operation of the circular.—A.P.

Mr. C. K. Rhodes, Joint Secretary, Reforms Office, it is understood, will visit Calcutta during the Christmas holidays. He will stay for a few days to discuss with the Government of Bengal and the Reforms Commissioner, the rules to be framed in connection with the coming Reforms.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Dr. Kanga's Resignation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The first unofficial Test Match with the Australians is now over. The impressions and incidents of the Match are fresh in the mind of the public. You have no doubt rendered a great service by opening your columns for public criticism in the interests of Indian cricket which will, it is hoped, show to the members of the Selection Committee how and where they have erred—especially having regard to the way the Indian Team has fared. It is now hoped that, casting aside all the considerations which may have influenced the Members to select the team, they will show a sporting spirit (better late than never) in revising the team for the second Test to allow of no public resentment and unnecessary comments. The sporting public is indebted to Dr. Kanga for his timely resignation from the Selection Committee, and now that the Test is over, I trust Dr. Kanga and the members of the Selection Committee will enlighten the public on the following questions which are relevant, to remove the misunderstanding in the mind of the public, so that the fair name of the Indian Cricket may not suffer any errors, if any committed, may not be repeated:

1 What were the reasons which led Dr. Kanga to resign?

2 Why was his resignation reported to the Press so late?

3 What were the incidents at the time when the team was selected by the Committee?

4 Were there any differences between the members of the Committee on the inclusion of some of the players and, if so, were they so serious as to be kept secret?

5 What were the considerations which influenced the members to select the Yuvraj to lead the team in preference to any other more deserving man for the purpose?

6 Was it that the Committee thought that the Yuvraj was the deserving person for captaincy?

7 Was not any attempt made by the other members to persuade Dr. Kanga to withdraw his resignation?

8 If such attempts were made, what were the reasons for Dr. Kanga in not changing his decision?

9 If they were not made, what were the considerations for not seeking his services when he was a deserving member for the last several years?

10 Are the continuing members of the Committee and Dr. Kanga bound to any secrecy for the correct information in the matter to the public and, if so, why?—Yours etc.,

N. M. MEHTA.

BOMBAY, December 11.

Water Shortage At Khar

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"The Model Suburb of Khar has been suffering from water scarcity for over a year now and in spite of incessant written and personal appeals to the municipal authorities of Bandra, nothing has been done by them so far, to alleviate our suffering. Water being one of the prime necessities of life it is the first duty of the Municipality to provide an adequate supply of it for its ratepayers. Recently the Municipality has passed a Resolution that an application should be made to Government for the necessary loan of about Rs. 23,000 for installation of bigger water-mains in the Suburb and to allow the Municipality to utilize part of the drainage loan for the work, the amount being subsequently reimbursed from the loan to be sanctioned by Government. Owing to the inevitable delays of red-tape we know that at least a year will elapse before the orders of Government are received on the application to be made by the Municipality and there appears to be every possibility of the last part of the Resolution being turned down by Government as they would never agree to tie their own hands in advance by the procedure suggested. Such dilatory tactics on the part of the Municipality in a vital matter like this is really exasperating. And yet the Municipality can find a bigger sum of Rs. 40,000 from current revenues for raising a storey on the Municipal Building and fitting it with electric clocks. In the course of the debate on the Resolution mentioned above one of our City Fathers was considerate enough to say that there is no water "famine" in Khar and the Municipality has to look after other important things also, such as roads, buildings, etc. Can callousness go any further?.—Yours, etc

"A DISTRACTED KHARKAR".

Hindu Mahasabha And Caste

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The workers of the Hindu Mahasabha in Bombay deemed it necessary to focus the attention of the Hindu Society on some of the pressing problems that are likely to come up before the Mahasabha Conference at Poona, so that, the delegates that arrive from all parts of India may have sufficient time to consider calmly as to their solution. At a Conference held for the purpose by the workers of the Bombay Provincial Hindu Sabha and its branches in the City, the following important resolution was passed almost unanimously:

"Whereas the caste-system based on birth as at present existing is manifestly contrary to Universal Truth and morals, whereas it is the very anti-thesis of the fundamental spirit of the Hindu religion, whereas Varnashram of the Shastras from which it derives its authority is to-day non-existent in practice, this All-India Hindu Mahasabha sessions declare their uncompromising opposition to the system and calls upon the Hindu society to put a speedy end to it."

We hope the resolution will be seriously and dispassionately considered by all the well-wishers of Hindu society and particularly by the delegates that assemble at Poona and persuade the Conference to accept it as its aim and ideal in the reconstruction of the Hindu society. Such of the delegates as approve of the idea under-lying the resolution will kindly communicate their views in advance to the following address:

Dr. M. B. Udgaonkar, M.B.B.S.,
Hindu Colony, Dadar,
Bombay No. 14.

The aforesaid resolution has been forwarded to the Reception Committee of the Poona Sessions of the Conference for being placed on the Agenda of the Conference.

Yours, etc.,

M. B. UDGAONKAR.

Public Prosecutors And Age Limits

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The reported retirement of R. B. Angal, on account of old age published in one paper, and the denial of the same, in another, has naturally evoked some interest amongst the lawyers, in this province. He was appointed Public Prosecutor, for the East Berar Sessions Division, on 1-10-1907, vide—latest C. P. Civil list, at page 56, i.e. he is continuously doing this work for more than 29 years. He is said to be about 72 years of age.

Some time ago there was a controversy going on in the "Times of India," regarding the name of an Advocate-General, of the Bombay High Court, who had worked for the longest period, but none of the names mentioned there could possibly come any where near the figure of 29 years. I believe in this respect this province will stand easily the first, in the whole of British India. There are some other cases, similar to this, but it is alleged that the persons concerned, have not as yet exceeded the age limit of 60 years, as required under the rules. Questions in the local Legislative Council regarding the age limits of such public prosecutors, were asked now and then, and the non-committal answers on behalf of the Government are a matter of record.

Amendment No. 8, dated 1-12-1930, to the C. P. Law Department Manual, Rule 12 (3) reads as follows. . .

"Ordinarily no public prosecutor shall be re-appointed after the age of 60 years."

In the case R. B. Angal, Government has allowed even the period of limitation of 12 years, to pass over. What must be the reason for this? Could it be that the Government does not want to lose, an experienced man? If that be the reason, then there are several experienced Judges and others in Government service who could be easily allowed to remain in their posts, as some of them have enough energy to work many years, even after the retirement age. But in their case the age rule is strictly enforced, because room for the junior members in the service, has to be made, and their prospects can not be blocked. The same very reasons are applicable with greater force in the case of the junior members of the legal profession, especially in these days of depression.—Yours, etc.,

A LAWYER.

Dr. Ambedkar And Congress

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the interview which the Hindu deputationist led by Mr. R G. Pradhan had with Dr. Ambedker at Nasik the latter is reported to have said that if the Congress were to fight the forthcoming elections on the issue of the removal of untouchability, Congressmen would be swept off the polls. It is too premauture to venture a forecast as to the actual result of voting if the Congress went to the polls with the slogan of removing untouchability by legislative enactment.

The country is however ripe for resorting to legislatures for the solution of a problem which would seem to have so far defied reformist efforts in that direction. But the volume of correspondence which has taken place ever since the Yeola Harijan Conference is an indication that the country and the caste-Hindus in particular are in earnest and will readily support the move of the only premier political body in the country to make use of legislative powers for the ending of an anomalous state of things.

Dr. Ambedker therefore has gone out of his way to pre-judge an issue and anticipate Congress failure at the polls, although there was no warrant for it. In fact, it is up to him to avail himself of the opportunity and lead the Congress at the polls on the untouchability—removal ticket. The Congress as a body is behind the move. The Congress party would be all the stronger if men like Dr. Ambedker and other Harijan leaders were to ally themselves to the Congress ranks. It would mean the rallying of the entire block of the so-called untouchables under the Congress banner and generating a force in the land for the Congress cause (with which is bound up the cause of the untouchables).

Dr. Ambedker's reference to Kemal Pasha, the maker of modern Turkey was the tribute of a harassed soul to the liberator of human conscience from the tyranny of a bundle of obsolete notions loosely called religion. The need of men like the Turkish patriot is deeply felt along with Dr. Ambedker, by the bulk of this countrymen. The redoubtable Kemal however has not had the weakness to contemplate change of religion when he found that the religion of the Prophet, 'as' practised by this countrymen served rather to thwart the progress of the nation than to raise it to the full stature of nationhood. He applied the pruning process and we know the result. Islam in Turkey to-day stands vindicated and restored to its pristine glory. Turkey was the pariah of Europe before Kemal took its destinies in his hands. But if Kemal had changed the faith of his birth and embraced the religion of his powerful neighbours, if only to claim religious equality with them, Kemal would never have been able to reform the national faith from within. To face the evil and set yourself the task of eradicating it, is far nobler and braver achievement than to shun it or turn your back upon it.—Yours, etc.,

V. B. KIRTIKAR.

Church Gate Station

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Church Gate Station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway is one of the most important railway stations in India. It was reconstructed only a few years ago, and was, naturally expected to be one of the best, but it has proved to be one of the worst and filthiest stations in the world.

One of its many glaringly bad features is that its entrance lobbies and platforms are usually extremely filthy and overpoweringly stinking, on account of the large amount of excrement cast by the large number of birds which are allowed to make their abode under the roof.

Even the benches on the platforms provided for the comfort of passengers are spoiled and made unsightly, and many passengers are obliged to avoid using them.

Bitter complaints against this nuisance have appeared in the English and vernacular papers of Bombay for a long time, but so far no attention has been paid to them by the railway authorities.

All that is wanted to stop the nuisance—is to put wire-gauze under the roof of the lobbies and the platforms, as the surest and the only way of effectually keeping the birds away. The expense would be very, very small, indeed. For a big and rich railway company, it would be utterly insignificant. The Company should take up the work in hand 'immediately,' and thereby remove the stigma of its having one of the filthiest stations in the world.—Yours, etc.,

SECOND CLASS DAILY PASSENGER.

State And The Unemployed

To The Editor, of The "Chronicle"

Sir,—It is an irony of fate that modern age which shows a marked improvement in all departments of life which has revolutionized science and harnessed the elements of nature, should find beyond its scope to offer a solution to minimise the effects of the evil of unemployment that afflicts mankind to-day. Nations of the world have invented death-rays, poisonous gas and bacteria to annihilate each other in the fraction of a second, yet they cannot find a remedy to this cancer that is eating into the very vitals of them. It is an undeniable fact that youth should be provided for. It is the duty, nay, the moral obligation of the Government, business magnates and other big bugs to arrest the growth of this evil. The safety of the world depends on the youth of to-day.—Yours etc.,

AN UNEMPLOYED

Faith-Cures

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One often hears of miraculous faith cures, but one is seldom personally acquainted with such cases. I may, therefore, consider myself very fortunate in having come across two such cases recently.

One case was a Mahomedan friend of mine, aged about 38 years, who suffered from a kind of paralysis which Doctors call hemiplegia. After four years of suffering from this disease, for which he unsuccessfully consulted many Doctors and Hakims, he was persuaded by some religious friends of his to pay a visit to the shrine of the famous Mahomedan Saint at Ajmere, and he has now returned to Bombay quite cured. He tells me that his cure was instantaneous, the moment he began to pray fervently at the well known shrine.

The other case is that of a Hindu aged about 30 years, who suffered from a nervous disorder which also had baffled our best Doctors in Bombay. He went to the Deccan to the famous shrine of Vithooba and was instantaneously cured.

We often hear of similar cases having occurred at other places, notably in Catholic countries such as at the Tomb of St. Francis Xavier at Goa or at Lourdes in France. If such cases are not believed to be miracles will any of your reader who may be acquainted with the subject kindly give us the scientific explanation of such phenomena?—Yours, etc.,

D. F. D'LIMA.

375, Hornby Road, Fort.

The Importance Of Roads

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It may well be argued that the road user is the most long suffering of all human beings. In addition to being heavily taxed, his field of utility is curtailed to a great extent in this country by the fact that he has very few roads on which he can run economically and it is just as well to realise how terribly behind the times we are as regards the major problem of roads.

In India where roads are or ought to be a real Nation building affair a few paltry lakhs of rupees are considered sufficient to maintain the roads we have got.

The real trouble of course lies in the fact that the Central Government takes a large share of money which ought to go towards the upkeep of roads and until more equitable distribution of the money derived from motorists is made available to Pro-

"BETTER ROADS."

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL WORKERS

Sir Dorabji Tata Trust Scheme

(From A Correspondent.)

A Graduate School of Social Work, the first of its kind in India, is being established in Bombay by the Trustees of the Sir Dorabji Tata Trust.

The Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work, which will open in June next, will offer a two year course of training in the general fields of social pathology; family and child welfare; public health, medical and psychiatric social work; juvenile and adult delinquency; industrial relationships; welfare activities; social research, and public welfare administration.

The basic idea underlying the establishment of the School is that social work in India has now reached the point where it demands fully-trained workers with an adequate philosophy of social work, and the technical equipment essential to avoid both human and financial wastage. The course of study is so arranged as to bring together such materials from the social sciences and allied fields as will provide a knowledge as fundamental to social work as physics and mathematics are to engineering.

Although research will play its part in the work of the School, the School will not be primarily a research institution. As a graduate School, it will maintain a high academic standard, but it will also seek to be eminently practical—applying the best of modern social thought to the solution of current social problems. Class-room teaching will be coupled with actual field work, through which the student may obtain practical experience under controlled conditions. It is confidently expected that the quality of work will compare favourably with that of similar graduate institutions in England and America.

Dr. Clifford Manshardt, A.M., D.B., Ph.D., D.D., the Director of the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Bombay, has been named as the Director of the new School. The additional staff includes Dr. J. M. Kumarappa, M.A., S.T.B., Ph.D., Professor of Social Economy; Dr. T. Altmann, Ph.D., Instructor in Sociology, and an assisting staff of qualified lecturers in specific fields such as medical social work, legal aspects of social work, and psychiatry.

The School has been highly fortunate in securing the services of Dr. Arthur E. Holt, Ph.D., D.D., Professor of Social Ethics in the University of Chicago, as visiting Professor during the first year. Professor Holt is a man of wide experience in this field and is one of the most vigorous of current American social thinkers.

Since social work is a profession requiring the services of both men and women, both men and women students will be admitted to the school.

For the opening year all classes will be held in the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Byculla.

STORMY SCENES IN KARACHI CORPORATION

Sequel To Discussion On Address To Governor

KARACHI, Dec. 10.

The proposal that an address of welcome be presented to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay during his visit to Karachi in January next and that Rs. 500 be sanctioned for the purpose, was responsible for stormy scenes in the Karachi Municipal Corporation.

The proposal was put to vote and was carried by a thumping majority, 34 voting for and 6 against it, and a sum of Rs. 300 was sanctioned for the purpose.—United Press.

S. African Congressman's Mission In India

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

Swami Bhawani Dayal Sanyasi, representative of the South African Indian Congress, has arrived here to represent the grievances of the Indian Settlers in South Africa to the Government of India as well as the people of India.

Swamiji leaves Calcutta on 12th December for Bihar and will be touring round the country to carry on propaganda against the Slum Act and The Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act.

He proposes to stay in India for about six months after which he will return to South Africa.—United Press.

POONA SESSION OF HINDU SABHA

Pt. Malaviya Elected President

POONA, Dec. 9.

Preparations for the 17th session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha to be held here during Christmas are in full swing.

A spacious pandal is being erected on the adjoining grounds of the Tilak Memorial Hall.

A largely attended meeting of the Reception Committee was held last evening in the Tilak Memorial Hall, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Chairman of the Reception Committee, presiding. The meeting elected Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya for presidentship of the forthcoming session of the Mahasabha on the unanimous recommendation of all Provincial Committees of the Hindu Mahasabha.

The delegation fee is fixed at Rs. 2 for the session. The programme of the Mahasabha session week is also fixed. The main open session of the Mahasabha meets on 29th and 30th December.

OTHER CONFERENCES.

The All-India Hindu Women's Conference meets on 28th December, and the All-India Shuddhi Sabha on 31st December.—United Press.

SOME TRAVELLERS SEEM NEVER TO TIRE

Even on the long railway journeys you will find travellers who seem full of energy all the time, while others are tired after a few stations. Have the tireless travellers some extraordinary means of restoring their strength? Those who drink Bovril undoubtedly have. For Bovril quickly banishes fatigue and restores energy.

Bovril is obtainable at refreshment rooms, so travellers who are in the habit of drinking it regularly need not do without it.

WHEN FEELING FATIGUED— DRINK

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LARGE 15" x 20" SIZE
TWELVE MONTHLY SHEETS

READILY SELLING AT 4 ANNAS each.
Postage 2 Annas Extra

WHOLESALE TRADE RATES

25	COPIES	FOR	Rs.	5.
50	"	"	"	9.
100	"	"	"	15.
250	"	"	"	35.
500	"	"	"	62-8.
1000	"	"	"	120.

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Leave Bombay V. T. 23rd December, 1935.
Return Bombay V. T. 2nd January 1936.

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If Kidney Trouble or Bladder Weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Nervousness, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Stiffness, Burning, Smarting, Itching or Acidity try the new discovery Cystex (Siss-tex). Guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists, or Muller Maclean, Bombay.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 26 POINTS DOWN

Uncertainty About Supreme Courts Decision Causes Sales

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER EASY

Grains Quiet But Jute And Rubber Higher

BOMBAY, Dec. 11.

On Wednesday crossrates were quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON VERY WEAK.

New York cotton opened easy and after a small rise prices again declined. The closing tone was very weak. The uncertainty about the supreme court's decision caused sales. There was also southern selling.

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER EASY.

London gold was firm. Silver spot was easy and forward was not quoted.

WHEAT AND LINSEED QUIET.

Wheat and linseed ruled quiet. Jute and rubber were a shade higher.

SELLING PRESSURE IN SECURITIES.

The London Stock Exchange was inactive owing to the lack of support. Giltedged securities were somewhat depressed under selling pressure.

COTTON EXCHANGES

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1936.)

New York, Dec. 11.

Previous closing	11.41
To-day's opening	11.37
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing	11.15
Difference	—.26

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1936.)

Liverpool, Dec. 11.

Previous closing	6.32
To-day's opening	6.34
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	6.33
Difference	+.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 218-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec. 11.

After early hesitancy the market developed better tendency on improved silver news resulting in fairly good activity while healthier technical position and reports of increased fertilizer sales were additional factors making for higher trend. However general uncertainty with regard to developments in connection with the Supreme Court's decisions continued to hamper operations and business in consequence was slow although the undertone was steady.

Trading in March commenced at 11.37 i.e. 4 points lower than previous closing prices early eased under lower Liverpool cables and scattered southern hedge selling but later prices improved on covering and trade buying following better London silver reports with March recovering to 11.42. Prices however began to decline thereafter.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.15 with a decline of 26 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec. 11.

The following were the opening ranges:—

January (11.62/11.62) 11.61/11.61
March (11.41/11.40) 11.40/11.37
May (11.33/11.31) not received.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 11.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p m

American January (6.34) 6.37
American March (6.32) 6.35
Egyptian January (9.32) 9.27
Egyptian March 8.97) 8.97

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 11.

Broach Cotton for Apr-May delivery moved between Rs. 221-4 and Rs. 222 at night. The rate at 10-40 p.m. was Rs. 221-8 with New York futures 3 ponts down.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Dec. 11.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 58/8, 58/8 and 58/11. Business was at stand still owing to emergency prohibition to trade under fixed rates but later on reports from London of American purchases, prices rapidly rose with more confident feeling and closed steady at Rs. 60/4, 60/4 and 60/7 after rising to Rs. 61/6, 61/6 and 61/10.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/14, 34/14 and 34/13/9. The market was slightly more active on some scattered buying on better foreign reports while steadiness of foreign exchanges also induced support. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/14/6, 34/14/6 and 34/14/3.

Silver Magsar declined to Rs. 59-10 which was the rate at midnight.

U. S. COTTON CROP

Comment On Bureau

The acreage in cultivation on July 1st is indicated at 27,872,000 acres. Decreases are approximately 5 per cent. of the acreage estimates which were based primarily on the consideration of measurements made in checking up adjustment contracts.

Decreases in production in Texas Oklahoma were due to weather being unfavourable for maturing and picking of the late crop.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Dec. 11.

Previous closing	4.93
To-day's opening	4.92 5/8
To-day's closing	4.92 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Dec. 11.

Previous closing	4.93 3/16
To-day's opening	4.92 7/8
To-day's closing	4.92 9/16
Difference	—.00 5/8

FRANC RATE

London, Dec. 11.

Previous closing	74.72
To-day's opening	74.71
To-day's closing	74.57
Difference	—.15

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec. 11.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.92 7/8 and then eased to 4.92 13/16 subsequently declining to 4.92 9/16.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.92 9/16

Franc opened at 74.71 and then fell to 74.68 eventually further falling to 74.57.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 74.57.

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec. 11.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	28 3/4d.	27 1/2d.
Forward	28 3/8d.	unquoted

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec. 11.

Gold per ounce (£7-1-0) £7-1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Dec. 11.

3 months (11/16 to 11/16 per cent) 11/16 to 11/16 per cent

4 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent.

6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Dec. 11. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.64 3/8) 5.63
New York on Bombay (37.29) 37.27
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 1/2) 0.92 5/8
London on Milan (61.00) unquoted.
London on Shanghai (1-2 17/32) 1-2 15/32
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

PRICE GOES DOWN BY Rs. 4 IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Dec 11

Panicky conditions prevailed in the local silver market yesterday and the price of silver fell down by Rs. 4 per hundred tolas in course of the day.

This was a sequel to the reports from London that the prices of silver for both spot and forward deliveries have gone down there by 7/16d. per oz. and rumours prevailed that the United States of America ceased purchasing silver.—U. P.

BOMBS FOR WILD BOARS?

Two Suspects Arrested

NELLORE, Dec. 10.

Information has reached here of the discovery of two live bombs on the road leading to the Panasakone forest near Venkatagiri.

It is alleged that the Forest Supervisor with two watchers were proceeding to the forest where they heard human voices a hundred yards from the motor track discussing about the placing of the bombs on the road. The party rushed and caught two of the men while two are alleged to have run away. They were taken to Venkatagiri and were remanded in custody.

It is further alleged that the men admitted placing the bombs in order to kill wild boars. The police are investigating.—A. P.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec. 11.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with December at 71 7/8 and March 70 1/4. Some interest was displayed but the demand was rather slow in the absence of any fresh news.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec. 11.

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 0.95 3/4. There was little activity to-day in the absence of outside interest influenced by favourable Argentine cables.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Dec. 11.

The rates at 3-30 p m were as fol lows.

METALS.

Tin (£219 3/4) buyers £220 sellers Easy) £219 buyers £219 1/2 sellers. Easy.

Linseed (£17 1/4 buyers £17 5/16 sellers. Easy) £16 7/8 buyers £16 15/16 sellers. Irregular.

Electrolytic Copper (£39 3/4 to £40 1/4) £39 1/4 to £39 3/4

Glasgow Iron (£74) £74

SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Dec. 11.

The following cable information was received at night from London;

"America bought. India sold".

JUTE.

New crop December January (£20 5/8 paid and value) £20 1/2 paid and value

Dunlop December (£24 1/4) £24 1/4

Lightning December (£22 1/4) £22 1/4

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/4

Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/2) 1-3 1/2

Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2

Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-4 1/2) 1-9

RUBBER.

Spot (6 5/16 paid and buyer) 6 3/8 paid and sellers

January March (6 3/8 paid and buyer) 6 7/16 paid and sellers.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay January December (£12 1/2 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta January December (£12 sellers) £12 1/8 sellers.

Linseed La Plata December (£10 sellers) £10 1/8 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal December (£13 3/8 sellers) £13 3/8 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Dec. 11.

	Rs a p
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	6 15 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	6 15 6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	6 15 6
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	6 15 9
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 11.

Wheat January	4 8 3
Wheat May	4 8 3
Linseed May	6 15 6

The tone was steady.

JUTE SHARES QUIET

Coals Unchanged And Teas Steady

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

Jutes ruled quiet in the absence of much support and business was transacted only on moderate scale. Later prices showed some improvement. Coals were more or less unchanged. In Teas limited turnover took place at steady rates. In Miscellaneous electricals and engineerings kept fairly steady over last quotations. Humayan properties marked up about 2 points, Burn and Co. and Indian Iron developed later on. Government securities were a shade easier. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—Three per cent loan 1941 103/12. Three per cent New Loan 1951/54 102/2 small lot, Three and a half per cent Government paper 96/4, Four per cent Loan 1943 108/10, Four and a half per cent loan 1955/60 115/14 small odd lot, Five per cent loan 1945/55 119/6.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1590 small lot, Ballygunge fully paid 104, Imperial Bank conty 290, Reserve 131/8.

Railways:—Arrah Sasaram Lt. 71, Hoshiarpur Doab branch 95.

Coals:—Bansdeopur 5/11. Bengal 275/8 cum div, Burrakur 12/10, New Beerbhoom 11/2.

Jutes:—Anglo India 425 small lot, Auckland 199, Champdany 165, Ft. William 290, Gourepore 660, Howrah 53/9, India 334 small lot, Kamarhatty 533, Kanknarrah 442, St. Lawrence 405, Presidency 5/2 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Kumardhubi fireclay pref 143, Agra elec. 120 small odd lot, Bengal Telephone pref. 14/8, Cuttack elec. 8/8, Patna elec. 19/4, Burn and Co. ordy 290, Indian Iron and Steel 9, Firpo Ltd. 10/10, Humayan properties 22/4, Indian General Navigation ordy 101.

Teas:—East India 10/14, Hasomara 40/12. Tezpore ordy 9/6.

Debentures:—Four per cent 1941/74 Calcutta Port Trust 104/10.—A.P.

Stock Exchange Depressed Owing To Silver Chaos

SUBSTANTIAL DECLINE IN BASE METALS

No Forward Dealings Effected In Silver But Spot Price Fixed

STERLING WEAK ON ACCOUNT OF VAGARIES OF SILVER

(SPECIAL CABLE)

The Stock Exchange was depressed on account of silver chaos. Prices generally receded slightly.

Commodities were more or less featureless apart from base metals which all substantially declined large amounts changing hands owing to the nervousness of many smaller brokers.

The silver market was again dislocated by the absence of American buying orders. Eventually the spot price was fixed with only a small proportion of offerings absorbed. No forward dealings were effected.

On exchanges owing to vagaries of silver sterling substantially weakened in terms of both dollars and gold currencies.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Dec. 11.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97 3/4

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Tuesday, December 3 £97 3/4 ex div
Wednesday, December 4, £97 3/4
Thursday, December 5, £97 3/4
Friday, December 6, £97 3/4
Monday, December 9, £97 5/8
Tuesday, December 10 £97 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec. 11. 3-30 p.m.

General business was quiet on the lack of fresh support. Giltedged securities were easy after initial firmness. Mining shares weakened, Industrials in general were dull and rather irregular.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£86 5/8) £86 7/8

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 3/4) £107 3/4

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/4) £111 1/4

4 per cent Funding Loan (£117 5/8) £117 3/4

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106 1/4) £106 1/4

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£116) £115 7/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (23-3) 23-3

Marks and Spencer Splits Share (dol 4 1/2) dol 4 1/2

Hydro Electric (dol 5 7/8) dol 5 5/8

Musical Industries (27-9) 27-9

Princhin Johnson (42-6) 42-6

Imperial Chemical (37-4 1/2) 37-0

Imperial Chemical Ord (9-0) 9-0

Woolsworth New Ford (114-10 1/2) 114-10 1/2

Realisation 1930 (£81) £81

Dunlop Rubber (38-4 1/2) 38-0

University Ordinary (29-7 1/2) 29-7 1/2

Ford Motors (34-7 1/2) 34-7 1/2

Cable Wires (£8 5/8) £8 5/8

British American Tobacco (118-9) 117-6

Camera A (£8 7/8) £8 7/8

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (152-6) 151-10 1/2

P and O S N Company Dfd (18-6) 18-0

Distillers (98-6) 98-6

Bred and Dyers (10-9) 10-9

British Celanese (14-4 1/2) 14-0

J and P Coates Ordinary (65-3 ex div on Dec. 12) 66-3

Courtaulds Ordinary (55-4 1/2) 56-4 1/2

Fine Cotton Spinners (8-0) 8-0

Western Limited Ordinary (20-9) 20-3

Inter Nickels (47 1/8) 45 1/2

Bengal Iron and Steel (6-0) 6-0

Tata Iron and Steel (£105 1/2 £105 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Dec. 11.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (99) £99

3 -/2 per cent Indian (£97 1/2) £97

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£114 1/2) £114 1/2

4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£116) £116

4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£109) £109

5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£110 3/4) £111

4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1934/44 (£106) £106

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£113 1/2) £113 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (21-0) 21-0

Donaro Tea (40-0) 40-0

Empire of India Ceylon (30-7 1/2) 30-7 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-6) 24-6

Gula Kelampong (22-6) 22-6

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-6) 29-6

JUTE SHARES

Bangalore (£10 1/2) £10 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (58-1 1/2) 57-6

Burma Corporation (12-0) 11-3

Rio Tintos (£20) £19 3/4

East Rand Proprietors (64-6) 64-6

Rand Mines (8 1/4) 8 1/4

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (£14) £14

Goddar New (£11) £11

Moddar New (71-3) 73-1 1/2

Sub Nigel (£13 1/4) £13 1/4

Spring Mines Split Shares (44-7 1/2) 44-7 1/2

Union Corporation (£8 3/8) £8 3/8

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian (41-3) 41-3

Anglo Iranian (68-9) 68-9

Burma Oil (82-6) 82-6

Mexican Eagle (6-0) 5-9

Shell Transport (81-3) 80-7 1/2

Royal Dutch (£29) £29

HUME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£51 1/2) £51

L M Ford (£18 1/2) £17 3/4

L N E R Defd (£5 1/2) £5 1/2

Southern Dutch (£22 3/8) £21 1/2

London Paris 5 per cent (£134) £134

London Board G Stock (£108 1/4) £108 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec. 11.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 55 1/2) dol 55

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 28 7/8) dol 27 7/8

U S Steel Common (dol 47 3/8) dol 46 1/4

U S Steel Preference (dol 114 5/8) unquoted.

JUDGE DIFFERS FROM JURY

Rejects Their Unanimous Verdict And Acquits Accused Of Murder Charge

A piquant situation arose in the Sessions Court at the High Court on Wednesday when the Chief Justice refused to accept the jury's unanimous verdict finding two accused guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The reason given by His Lordship for rejecting the verdict was that there was no evidence in the case to justify such a verdict and, therefore, the verdict was perverse.

His lordship observed that the jury had brought the verdict that they did, because they were afraid to take the responsibility of bringing a verdict of murder against the accused, which they might well have done on their appreciation of the evidence, and in that case His Lordship would have been bound to accept the verdict, if it was unanimous, irrespective of whether he agreed with it or not.

In this case, Vithoba Babu and five others were charged with murder, rioting and causing grievous hurt. The offences were in respect of an affray between two sections of mill-workers in a toddy shop, which resulted in the death of one person and injury to others.

ISSUE BEFORE JURY.

In his summing up, His Lordship told the jury that on the evidence they could find the accused guilty of murder or not guilty of murder, but they could not find him guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, because there was no evidence that would bring the case within any of the exceptions to the section relating to murder.

The jury then retired to deliberate, and, on returning, announced their verdict unanimously finding all the accused guilty of rioting and causing hurt. The jury also declared their opinion that the first and sixth accused who were further charged with murder were not guilty of that offence.

When His Lordship proceeded to pronounce the sentence, the foreman of the jury observed that the jury, while finding the first and sixth accused not guilty of murder, were of the opinion that they were guilty of the lesser offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The Chief Justice refused to accept such a verdict on the grounds stated above.

His Lordship then sentenced all the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment, and acquitted the first and sixth accused of the charge of murder.

Workers' Procession For Independence Day

CONGRESS JUBILEE COMMITTEE ACCEPT LABOUR LEADERS' SUGGESTION

Publicity Officer of the Congress Golden Jubilee Celebration Committee sends the following for publication:—

A meeting of the Congress Golden Jubilee Celebration Committee was held in Vithal Sadan this evening when more than 100 members were present.

A desire was expressed by Labour leaders that there should be a big procession on a day on which mills and factories would be closed. It was generally agreed that either on the 31st December or 1st January a huge procession should be organised to celebrate the Independence Day.

It was decided by a conscensus of opinion that the Council of the B.P.C.C. should be the Executive Council of the Congress Golden Jubilee Celebration Committee with power to co-opt.

MARTYR'S DAY.

A martyrs' Day was suggested by a member in the meeting. As the B.P.C.C. itself had decided to hold a Martyrs' Day, the suggestion was accepted.

More encouraging response is coming from Associations in connection with observing 28th as a Holiday. The Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association have resolved to observe it as a holiday. The Bombay Motor Merchants' Association have circulated all their members to observe 28th instant as a complete holiday.

More Members Join Celebration Committee

The following gentlemen have expressed their willingness to serve on the Congress Golden Jubilee Celebration Committee:—

Sjts. Pratapray Manmohandas Mehta; Deshraj Sharma; Dostmohamed Janmohamad, and Indrajit Thakore; Smt. Kapila Thakore; Sjts. R. S. Nikaljay; C. Nageswar Rao and S. D. Prabhavalkar; Dr. Vasudeo Balkrishna Korgaokar; Sjts. J. D. Rajaderkar; Manekji Cowasji Patel; S. A. Jhabwala; L. R. Chaudhari; Y. K. Kondvikar; R. K. Bhogle; S. P. Bhise; B. T. Rane; Charles Mascarenhas; V. H. Joshi; Mahajan; J. S. Kaji; Sawlaram G. Doibhode, A. V. Pote; Shivram Sadanand Desai; Shamji Nanji Marwadi Mester; R. S. Kadam; G. H. Pendirkar and Jinabhai Rathod.

INVALIDATE EVEN NOMINATIONS

Shamdasani's Plea In "B" Ward Bye-election Suit

Mr. P. D. Shamdasani concluded his arguments regarding his petition about "B" ward (Mandvi) election before Mr. A. A. Chitre, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, Bombay, on Wednesday afternoon. He contended that there was no provision in the Corporation Act to hold a bye election of the kind that had been held and that the obvious and the only right course was for the Commissioner to approach the Government to get an amending enactment from the Legislature to cure the defect or deficiency in the Act.

SHAMDASANI PRAYER.

In submitting evidence he also pointed out that there was a difference in the original draft of the election notice signed by the Commissioner and the subsequent notice that appeared as an advertisement in the newspapers. It was alleged that some corrections had been carried out after the original signed draft had been prepared and that the newspaper advertisements were the corrected or altered notices.

He further argued that it was ultra-vires on the part of the Commissioner to take proceedings under Section 22 (1), 22 (2) and Section 25 in issuing the notice. He prayed the Court to declare invalid not only the election but the very nominations as well, so that he might not lose his security amount.

The Judge jocularly remarked that he would remember Mr. Shamdasani's Rs. 200.

COMMISSIONER'S CASE.

Mr. P. M. Clubwala, Legal assistant to the Municipality appeared on behalf of Respondent No. 1, the Municipal Commissioner. He said that even supposing there was no casual vacancy in "B" (Mandvi) ward after the 1st April, 1935 according to the Act still it could not be denied that a vacant seat did exist in the Corporation after 1st April. It was open to the Corporation to co-opt a member; but by their own resolution the Corporation had called for an election for the vacant seat. If the constitution does not provide some method for filling up a vacant seat, Mr. Clubwala said that the right of the electorate revives automatically, and that right should be exercised to fill up such a seat. It might be that the Act did not contemplate such a contingency as had occurred in this case, but the spirit and the intention of the Act surely called for an election.

Mr. D. Pereira defending Mr. Alarkhia Aba, the second respondent, based his arguments upon the inherent right of every Corporation to complete its constituent number. If the statute did not point out the exact method to fill up a certain vacancy, it was competent on the part of the Corporation to suggest a method. Besides, in his opinion, the Commissioner's right to hold an election for the casual vacancy continued even after 1st April, 1935.

Defence arguments had not concluded and, therefore, the case was adjourned to to-morrow Thursday.

ALLEGED ADULTERATION OF MILK

Accused Found Not Guilty Of Charge

BOMBAY, Dec. 11.

An important case under the Prevention of Adulteration Act was decided last Monday, by the Hony. Presidency Magistrates Messrs. B. S. Turkhad and Dadabhai Harichand.

Messrs. Balkhdas Eshwardas, Indian Catering Contractors, who hold the contract of Hindu Tea Stalls at Victoria Terminus, G.I.P. Railway, Bombay, were charged with infringing conditions No. 18 of the licence granted by the Bombay Municipality by selling milk alleged to be deficient in fat to the extent of 25 per cent.

In finding the accused not guilty of the charge the Magistrates said that the law required certain safeguards to be observed and the non-observance of these safeguards in the present case was a fatal mistake." The Magistrates held that the procedure followed by the Municipality was illegal, adding that in a criminal case no presumption should be raised against an accused.

JUSTICITE-CHETTIAR'S PARTY RE-UNION

MADRAS, Dec. 11.

A joint meeting of the Justice Party and the Kumararajah of Chettinad's party was held this morning in the party room, at Fort St. George with Sir Mahomed Usman as President for bringing about a reunion between the two parties. Speeches were made by Sir M. Usman, the Rajah of Bobbile and the Kumararajah.

An official statement has been issued to the press signed by Sir M. Usman, the Rajah of Bobbile and the Kumararajah stating that the misunderstandings that had arisen had been removed and it was resolved that the proceedings of the Justice Party dated December 11, 1934 be expunged. — A. P.

WEAK CHILDREN GET STRONG! SICKLY BABIES THRIVE!

Saved by Tasteless Vitamin Tablets.

Fathers! Mothers! Now, within 30 days you can build up thin, pale, languid children, put pounds and pounds of firm flesh on bony bodies, fill tired little people with health and abounding energy.

For science has made a new discovery! Now all the rich stores of strengthening Vitamins found in Halibut Liver Oil can be extracted and put into tiny, tasteless, sugar-coated tablets that children like to take. Even delicate babies digest Clotabs quite easily with their ordinary feeds.

And how quickly they begin to thrive and get sturdy and strong. Their cheeks fill out, little bodies put on flesh, limbs get round and chubby, rickety legs and arms get straight and sturdy. Children who used to catch colds and coughs and other infections, now resist the germs of disease. One little girl who was very run-down after Diphtheria put on 4 lbs. in 3 weeks. A little boy who was underweight gained 21 lbs. of healthy flesh. What Clotabs have done for these children they can do for yours. Get a bottle from your Chemist or Store to-day and start them on the road to sturdy, life-long health. If you have any difficulty in obtaining Clotabs, write direct to J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Ltd., P.O. Box 258, Bombay. Small bottle sent V. P. P. Re. 1/10, large bottle V. P. P. Rs. 3/-.

Cotton Nervous Regarding Court Decision

Lack Of Confidence

Weakness In Securities And Silver

SPOT HOUSES BUYING

BOMBAY, Dec. 11.

On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market was nervous with regard to the Supreme Court's decision and prices were irregular. In sympathy with weakness in securities and silver, the market lacked confidence. Prices declined on long liquidation but later improved on spot houses buying.

Bombay, December 11.

On Tuesday the New York cotton futures market was nervous and irregular owing to lack of confidence. Prices declined on weakness of Wall Street but later advanced on Spot Houses buying. In view of decline in Silver and uncertainty regarding the decision of the Supreme Court there was less disposition to buy.

NEW YORK MARKET

The market opened unchanged with March 11.41. There was some liquidation which resulted in a decline of 5 points and March was quoted 11-36 which was the lowest lowel for the day. Later on there was some buying by spot houses and prices improved 10 points from the lowest level and March was quoted 11.46. Later on the market was quiet and closed unchanged to 8 points down. Spot Cotton prices improved 5 points at 12.10c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of one to three points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 3 points at 11.99c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 10 points. There was Bombay and Continental selling and further long liquidation which met with scattered trade support in a nervous market. Later on there was fair trade support on encouraging New York but the offtake was poor. Traders were very cautious and the market closed at a decline of 11 to 12 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 12 points at 6.55d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 11 points. At the close January was quoted 5.85, March 5.72 and May 5.69.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

There was considerable selling in Egyptian cotton. Sakels futures closed 27 to 10 points down with spot cotton 21 points lower at 10.02 d. Uppers futures lost 5 to 14 points and spots suffered a drop of 19 points at 7.71d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was easy on long liquidation. Sakels futures closed 29 to 42 points down with January 16.58. Ashmouni futures declined 30 to 34 points with December 13.72.

CARRY-OVER

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—

NOTE. The market was steadier further speculative liquidation being absorbed by spot-houses. The general expectation is that the Supreme Court's decisions may not be given till the middle of January, and though fears are expressed over the processing tax, the feeling is that the Bankhead Act may not be affected owing to its voluntary nature. Whatever the result may be, Secretary Wallace in a recent official statement reaffirmed that the Cotton control plan would be continued. The total supply of American cotton now stands at about 19½ million bales, and with consumption this season likely to be at least 12½ million bales to carry over will be again considerably reduced.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March highest 11.46 plus 05 (2-15 p.m.)
Lowest 11.36—05 (10-10 a.m.)
Liverpool March highest 6.34—09
Lowest 6.30—13

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

No pressure: Unsettled silver disturbing sentiment.

Messrs. Pirojshaw R. Vakharia and Co. have received to-day the following cables from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: "Still think well of the market and would keep long."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Decline reflects continued liquidation of pool futures and lack of speculative offtake due to Supreme Court and A. A. A. uncertainties. Material recession unlikely.

New York: Market affected unfavourably by decline in securities and silver. Little pressure to sell but demand indifferent awaiting developments in Washington.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, December 10

January	11.62
March	11.41
May	11.31—0[illegible]
July	11.23—04
October	10.97—08
Middling Spot ..	12.10+0[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, December 10

December	11 73—03
January	11.40+01
March	11.40+01
Middling Spot ..	11.15+03

NEW YORK
New York, December 10

New York 10-55 A.M.—	
January	11.40
March	11.41
May	11.33
New York Noon Call—	
January	....
March	11.41
May	11.32

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, December 10

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. ports	45,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's exports to the continent.	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, December 10

December	6.36—11
January	6.34—11
February	6.32—11
March	6.32—11
April	6.30—11
May	6.28—11
June	6.26—11
July	6.24—11
August	6.17—11
September	6.11—11
October	6.06—1
November	6.02—11
Middling Spot ..	6.55—1[illegible]
To-day's 10-12- A M Quotations	
January	6.33
March	6.31

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, December 10

F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS	
December 1936 ..	9.46
January 1936 ..	9.26
March 1936	8.96
May 1936	8.70
July 1936	8.54
October 1936	8.44
November 1936 ..	8.25
F. G. F. Spot	10.02

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, December 10

Broach—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.74
Fine (Good Staple) ..	5.89
Superfine Good Staple ..	6.04
Comra—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.85
Superfine (No.1 Staple) ..	6.00
Choice (No 1 Staple) ..	6.15
Bengal—	
Good	4.38
Fully Good	4.48
Fine	4.60
Sinde—	
Fully Good	4.48
Fine	4.60
Superfine	4.72

SEEDS
London December 10

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton: Dec sellers £10 0 0
Linseed Calcutta London, c.i.f. ton: Dec. Jan sellers £12-0 0.
Linseed Bombay London, c.i.f. ton: Dec Jan sellers £12 10-0
Rapeseed for a Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton Dec /Jan sellers £13-5-0
Castor seeds Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton. Dec /Jan sellers £18-5-0

LINSEED OILS.
London, December 16

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt: Dec sellers 24/6
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt.: Jan./Feb. sellers 25/1-1/2

LONDON RUBBER
London, December 10

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. 6.3/8 sellers.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Dec 11

B C Rate T T D D 1 6 1 32
LONDON
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Dec May
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 June-Dec 1936
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying [illegible] 1 6 7/32
NEW YORK
B C Rate T T 271 5/8
Banks selling T T 269 5/8
Banks buying T T 267
PARIS
Banks selling D D 561
Banks buying D D 571
AMSTERDAM
Banks selling D D 54 5/8
BERLIN
Banks selling D D 54 3/8
JAPAN
Banks selling T T 77 3/8
Banks buying T T 77 1/8
HONGKONG
Banks selling D D 90 1/2
SHANGHAI
Banks selling D D 81 1/2
SINGAPORE
Banks selling D D 156 1/4
BERLIN
Banks selling D D 90 3/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.93 10th instant
Hongkong/London 1/4 1/2 11th instant
Shanghai/London 1/2 1/2 11th instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/32 11th instant
Java/London 7.24 1/2 11th instant
London/Paris 74.72 10th instant
London/Belgium 29.27 1/2 10th instant
London/Switzerland 15.22 1/2 10th instant
London/Berlin 12.28 1/2 10th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 10th instant
London/New York 4.93 3/16 10th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.28 1/2 10th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm
Gold £7-1-0 1/2 9th instant £7-1-0 10th instant
Silver London Ready 28 3/4 9th instant No quotations 10th instant
Silver London Forward 28 3/8 9th instant No Quotations 10th instant
Silver New York Ready 65 9th instant 64 10th instant
London discounts 3 mos 11/16 per cent 9th instant 11/16 per cent 10th instant
London discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 9th instant 3/4 per cent 10th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.
3 mos 1 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

DROP IN N. Y. SILVER

New York Dec. 10.

Spot silver prices were reduced one cent to 63¾ cents.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London December 10

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	71-1/[illegible]
Indian Stock 5 per cent. 1948 or later	86-3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	97-3/4
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	114-1/2
Consols 2½ per cent.	86-7/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	107-7/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952	106-1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90	117-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	115-7/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	13
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	96 to 9[illegible]
National Bank of India	43
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	9-1/4

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, December 10

F. P. London on:—	
New York closing rate.	4.93-3 16
Paris	74.72
Berlin	12.28-1/2
Madrid	36.07
Amsterdam	7.28-1/2
Brussels	29.27-1/2
Milan	....
Berne	15.22-1/4
Prague	119.04

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, December 10

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 11/16 per cent to 11/16 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 month market rate 3/4 per cent. to 3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 month market rate 2 per cent to 2-1/2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 days market loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent.

JAVA SUGAR UNION MARKET.
London December 10

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch standard No 25 C & F Calcutta
Dec Jan Nominal per wt 6/9
& F Bombay —
Dec /Jan. Nominal per cwt. 6/6
& F Karachi —
Dec /Jan. Nominal per cwt. 6/6.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Dec 10

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Electric Bond Common	16
American Tel and Tel	158
Western Union Telg	71
New York Central	28 1/2
Erie R R	12
Union Pacific R R	109
Great North Pfd	34
Bethelehem Steel	48
United States Steel	46 1/2
American Smelting	59
Int Nickel of Canada	44 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	28 1/4
Kennecott Copper	28
Cerro de Pasco Copper	58
General Motor	55
General Electric	37
Kelvinators	14
Bendix Aviation	20
Socony	14
Chase Bank	40
National City Bank	59

Market reacting owing to Silver situation. Impossible to say what Government Silver policy will be. U. S Steel Corp. shipped during November 680000 tons.
Total business: 2 1/2 million.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 8/9th December 4,920 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935 365,047 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 232,613 bales
Increase 132,434 bales

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Dec 10

Broach A/M 1936 opening 220 1/2; highest 221 1/2; lowest 219; closing 219 1/2
Oomra D/J opening 203 1/4; highest 203 1/4; lowest 201; closing 201
Oomra March opening 200 1/2; highest 200 1/2; lowest 199; closing 199
Bengal D/J opening 148 1/2; highest 149; lowest 147 3/4; closing 147 3/4
Bengal March opening 148 3/4; highest 148 3/4; lowest 147 1/2; closing 147 1/2
Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 17
Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-12-35) Rs. 4 1/4

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES
New York Liverpool: January 140 March 157 May 159 July 159 at Cross Rate 4.93
Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1936 221 Liverpool May 1936 6.28 Rs. 52 1/2 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1936 221 New York May 11.31 Rs. 34 at Cross Rate 4.93

CARDAMOM AUCTIONS

Kombai, Dec 11

The Kombai Cardamom market, result of to-day's auction prices per thulam of 810 tolas weight ungarbled estate Rs 22. Storepadams Malabars Rs. 23 to Rs. 24 Mysores Rs. 26 to Rs. 27. Cardamom seeds Rs. 31/10. Sold 350 thulams. Market firm.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Dec 11

There being serious decline and no price fixing in London, to-day prices were fixed for silver by the Board, but there was no buyer as there is no knowing about London market.

The gold market was quiet but steady.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	58 8 0
Magsar delivery	58 8 0
Posh delivery	58 11 0
Ready gold	34 13 6
Magsar delivery	34 13 6
Posh delivery	34 12 9

NEW YORK COFFEE.
New York, December 10

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality 6-3/8

LONDON GOLD
London Dec 10

Gold Bars, Fine per oz £7-1 0

LONDON METALS.
London, December 10

Copper Braziers	49-3/4
Yellow Metal	41
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	14-7/[illegible]
Corrugated sheets 24 gauge ..	12-3/4
Tin English ingots Liverpool	
I. O. B	219 1/4

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, December 10

Wheat Rozaric Santa Fe Parcel Jan./Feb. sellers 27/0
Wheat Barletta Russo Parcels Jan./Feb. sellers 26/6
Wheat South Australian Parcels Dec sellers 28/3

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec 10

December 71 7/8d
March 69 7/8d
May 69 7/8d

COTTON DELIVERY CONTRACTS

Bombay, Dec. 11.

Bengal S. Fine Dec. plus 10. Fine plus 4, C.P. 1 Fine Dec. plus 16, C.P. 2 Dec. plus 8, Berar Dec. plus 4, Khandesh Fine Dec. minus 3, Mathia Dec. minus 12, Broach Feb. plus 12.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec 11

Following unchanged New York cotton advices, the local market opened to-day at Rs 219.8 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 222/4 on buying by local professional operators. Later on there was some realising and prices declined to Rs. 221/8. The undertone of the market was steady.

Liverpool market was due to open unchanged but it opened very steady at a rise of 4 points and prices in the local market advanced to Rs. 226/8. At this level there was some selling as Liverpool was reported 2 points up and Broach Cotton prices declined to Rs. 221/8. The market closed quiet at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A/M.	221 0 0
Oomra D/J.	202 8 0
Oomra March	200 8 0
Bengal D/J.	149 8 0
Bengal March	149 0 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, Dec 11

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG
M G—				
Bengal U P	...	163	162	159
Punjab	...	166	162	159
Oomra No 3	221	217	213	209
C P No. 1	234	230	226	222
C P No. 2	227	223	219	215

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Dec. 11.

100 G G Kesha and Co. Khanna 10 on
100 Bombay and Co. Muttra 163
48 Toyomankwak. Akola 8 1/2 on
77 Tata Mill Khandwa 214
200 Langli and Co. Hansi 13 on
100 Narshi Nagshi Chalisgaon 1 off
50 B. Mavji Khana 168
51 Oshman Suleman Jalna 206 1/4
100 Ramnararan Sons Malegaon 205
200 Phenix Mill Viyari 255 1/4
52 Bredbury Mill Sujalpur 229

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Dec. 11.

	Old.	New.
Bengal Superfine	...	166
Bengal Fine	...	163
C. P. 1 Fine	208/211	230
C.P. 2 Fine	205/208	221
Arvi Fine	...	222
Ellichpur Fine	...	215
Berar Fine	196/208	213
Khamgaon Fine	...	214
Mulkapur Fine	...	210
Khandesh Fine	193/196	205
Jalna/Sailu Fine	...	203
Burwah Sanavad Fine	201/203	215
Mathia Fine	...	197
Punjab/American	...	246/251
Sindh-American	...	246251
Cambodia	286/291	...
Cambodia 2nd crop	256/261	...
Compta Good	261/266	...
Westerns	241/246	...
Kampala	363/368	...
Busoga	363/365	...
Jinja	346/349	...
New Manza	339/336	...

CRASH IN MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal Dec. 10.

December	**56.50—720**
March	**55.05—6.95**
May	**55.05—6.95**

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Dec. 11.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	858	35,940
Central India	492	21,124
Barsi and Nagar	366	18,600
Hyderavad-Gaorani	...	2,570
Berar	1,426	24,804
Central Provinces	503	7,431
Total Oomras	3,245	110,469
Dholera	137	10,555
N.-W. Provinces	755	33,189
Rajputana	125	23,367
Sind-Punjab	4,844	28,321
Broach	...	3,171
Coompta and Dharwar	...	6,840
Westerns-Northerns	249	9,641
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	287	6,299
Persian	...	8
American	...	5,353
Egyptian and African	...	67,377
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	460
Total	10,042	375,089

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 5th Dec.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	2,314	72,429
Japan and China	2,100	184,831
Coast Ports	...	8,105
Up-country by Rail	...	196,658
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	29,581
Total	4,414	491,604

PRODUCE RECEIPTS
Bombay, Dec 11

Wheat	2,877 cwts.
Linseed	459 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	13 cwts.
Gingellyseed	975 cwts.
Poppyseed	335 cwts.
Groundnuts	5,481 cwts.
Castorseed	380 cwts.
Rice	11,967 cwts.
Myrabollams	2,386 cwts.
Cottonseed	3,255 cwts.
Gram	501 cwts.
Joowar	315 cwts.
Maize	47 cwts.
Bajree	803 cwts.
Coal	3,306 tons.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Dec 11

Ready Java Rs. 13-10-6
N D shipment Rs. 3-14-6
J M shipment Rs. 4-2-0
Kesar ready Rs. 14-3-0
Saraya ready Rs. 14-1-0
Java Spot F. 4.20

Professional Support In Steel Shares

Cotton Mill Shares Steady

CEMENT AND ELECTRICS QUIET

BOMBAY, Dec 11

Following sharp drop in silver prices, the local share bazar opened easy but under professional support, the market ruled steady and prices show a small rise at the close.

The market was open for one hour only owing to settlement and during this small session there was moderate turnover.

Tata Steel Defd shares opened to day at Rs. 567 and after declining to Rs. 526 prices advanced to Rs. 578/12 and closed at about the highest level of the day. Tata Steel ordinary shares after declining to Rs. 145/4 improved to Rs. 147.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 732 and closed at Rs. 740. Central India shares were placed at Rs. 257/8.

Cement and Electric shares were quietly steady. Bundi shares closed at Rs. 36/2 and Tata Power shares were placed at Rs. 1562/8.

To-morrow being the last settlement day, the forward market will remain closed.

TEXTILE MILLS
Bombay, Dec. 11.

100	Ahm Advance	302 8
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	740 0
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	204 6
100	Central	257 8
100	Colaba	140 0
100	Cooria	95 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	340 0
1	E D Sassoon	0-5-0
100	Finlay	125 0
100	Gokak	171 14
1000	Hindustan	1750 0
100	Indore	63 2
100	Khatau	78 2
100	Kohinoor	203 2
250	Laxmi	667 8
100	Madhavji	6 12
250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Morarji	905 0
250	Model	49 8
50	Mysore	95 0
200	New Great	125 0
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	300 0
25	Sassoon Silk	45 [illegible]
1000	Sholapur	2400 0
50	Simplex	69 6
100	Swadeshi	156 4
100	Swan	156 4
25	Tata	8 [illegible]
500	Vishnu	1300 0
1000	Western	750 0
	BANKS.	
50-100	Baroda	104 8
25-50	General	37 8
500	Imperial	1580 0
125-500	Im. Con.	385 0
50-100	India	126 12
100	Reserve Bank	131 8
5	Union	5-9-0
	CEMENTS.	
10	Bundi	36 2
70	Gwalior	123 12
160	Indian	456 14
100	Katni Def.	2190 0
100	Katni Ord.	376 4
75	Okha	250 0
10	Punjab	25 10
100	Shahabad	472 8
70	United	124 8
	INSURANCE	
15-100	Jupiter	11 14
15-75	New India	44 8
200	Oriental	4700 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 3
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahmedabad Old	N155 0
1000	Andhra Valley	1650 0
10	Ajmer	13 2
50	Bombay Tram	149 11
100	Bombay Suburban	170 0
10	Broach	12 0
100	Karachi	223 12
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	175 0
100	Tata Hydro	168 12
1000	Tata Power	1562 8
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahm. Prantij	907 8
100	Amr. Patty	119 12
100	C. Province	93 0
100	Dhond Baramati	98 0
100	Gujarat	75 0
100	Mandra Bhon	97 0
100	Pachora Jamner	92 8
100	Sara Sirajgunge	96 8
500	Tapty Valley	775 0
	MININGS	
10	Shivrajpur	31 8
30	Tata Steel Def.	578 12
75	Tata Steel Ord.	147 4
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	Alcock	203 12
50	Belapur Sugar	166 4
250	Bombay Steam	282 8
125	Bombay Burma	399 6
50	Bombay Burma Cont.	137 8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	4 0 0
50	Bombay Telephone	109 12
100	Indian Bleaching	98 12
100	Indian Radio Def.	515 0
100	Ind. Radio Ord.	487 8
75	Tata Steel Ord.	147 8
1000	Port Canning	575 0
15	Scindia	15 2
30	Premier Construction	73 4
25	Tata Oil	17 12
	PREFERENCE	
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1422 8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	290 0
7	p.c. Bombay Trams	84 8
5	p.c. Central India	526 4
7	p.c. Katni 1st	138 12
7	p.c Katni 2nd	141 4
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	149 6
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1500 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	192 8
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	164 8
5	1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	13 0
7	p.c Vishnu	647 8

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec 10

December 0.96c.
May 0.95 3/4c
July 0.89c.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, Dec 11

Century 201 202 204/6
Bombay Dyeing 732 731 738 740
Kohinoor 201 202 203/2
Central India 255 256 257/8
New Great 125 123 125
Simplex 69 70
Swadeshi 155 156/4
Bundi 35/10 35/14 36/2
I Cement 455 457 456/14
Punjab 25/8 25/10
Shahabad 471 472/8
Andhra 1542 1545 1550
Tata Hydro 168/12
Tata Power 1357 1361 1357 1362/8
Tram Ord 149 149/11
T Steel Defd 567 566 576 572 578
T Steel Ord 146 146/4 145/4 146/12 147
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 164/8
Bellapur 167 166
B Steam 283 282
B Burma 395 399

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec 11

3 1/2 per cent G P N 96/4
3 per cent 1941 103/10
3 per cent 1951/54 101/12
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 105/12
4 per cent 1943 108/9
4 per cent 1960/70 110/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 116/1
5 per cent 1939/44 109/7
5 per cent 1940/43 110/14
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/13
TAX-FREES
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 119/6
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 109/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 121/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 108/12
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)
4 per cent B P T 1974 106
4 per cent M Deb 1974 104/12
5 per cent M Deb 1939 114/8
6 per cent M Deb. 1954 127/8
6 per cent K P T 1936 127/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 105

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened at Rs. 96/1/6 and declined to Rs. 96 but later on prices improved to Rs. 96/3.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Dec 10

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 86 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 97 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 106
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1945/53 108 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 114 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 116
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 113 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 102 1/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan new 7/8 prem
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 86 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 107 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 106 1/4

BOMBAY METAL MARKET

Bombay, Dec 11.

London market—
Standard Copper Cash (Buyers) £35-10-0
Standard Copper Cash (Sellers) £35-11-3
Standard Copper 3 months £35-17-6
Electrolytic copper £40-5-0
New York market
Blue Eagle 9 1/3 cents
Non-Blue Eagle 8 5/8 cents
Bombay market
Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 33-8-0
Copper Sheets Rs. 37-10-0
Tone: Steady

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 10-12-35	4959000	3108000
Receipts yesterday 10-12-35	43000	17000
Exports to date 10-12-35	2821000	2115000
Stock at Ports 6-12-35	2898000	3124000
Stock at Interior Towns 6-12-35	1358000	1939000
Stock at Liverpool 6-12-35	566000	900000
Visible Supply 6-12-35	6911000	6852000
Quantity in sight 6-12-35	8265000	5463000
Quantity out of sight 6-12-35	4460000	3929000

NEW YORK SUGAR

Bombay, Dec 10

March 2.06 plus 02
May 2.10 plus 02
July 2.15 plus 03
September 2.10 plus 03

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1935

'En Route' Is Duce's Heading For Last Chapter Of Story

CAPACITY FOR COMPLETE RELAXATION IN SLEEP AT ANY MOMENT HELPS HIM STAND GREAT STRAIN

This article concludes a series of 12 on dramatic highlights in the career of Benito Mussolini, modern Caesar.

By J. C. OESTREICHER
(Foreign Editor, International News Service).
(Copyright, 1935, International News Service.)

The last chapter in Benito Mussolini's autobiography bears the heading "En Route."

All stories of his adventurous life must end on this active note, for barring the bullet of an assassin or of an Ethiopian warrior—if he fulfils his promise to visit the scene of hostilities in East Africa—much of his career still lies ahead of him.

In splendid physical condition, keyed to 100 per cent mental alertness, as active as a man half his age, a glutton for work, a Spartan in living—the epitome of enthusiasm, aggressiveness and dynamic activity, Mussolini today is the No. 1 man of Europe.

He is hated by many, vilified by many, feared by many, and history, while conceding his power, may condemn him as a tyrant and compare his stern military rule to an inquisition. But at the moment, except for Adolf Hitler, there is no man whose activities European eyes watch more closely or whose words European ears hear with more attention or concern.

A Busy Man

Holder of half a dozen cabinet posts, undisputed ruler of 40,000,000 persons, dictator over the Italians, self-appointed moulder of a nation's destiny, Mussolini is perforce a busy man.

Perhaps as an example to the people to whose rescue from physical and mental desuetude he dedicated his life, Mussolini has severely regimented his own affairs.

His working day is a long one; his periods of relaxation brief.

Mussolini rises regularly at 7 a.m. Almost invariably a saddled horse is awaiting him. While in Rome, he rides in the spacious private park of the Palazzio Venezia. He is an excellent horseman but a daring one. Not many months ago he appeared at a cabinet session with a very noticeable "shiner". He explained that he failed to duck quickly enough beneath a low-hanging branch while his mount was galloping at breakneck speed.

When military affairs do not occupy most of his time, as they do at present, Mussolini usually finds space during the morning to read the newspapers of Italy and all the world. Many foreign publications are banned from sale in modern Italy because they embrace liberal tenets out of sympathy with the Fascist doctrine, but all nevertheless find their way into the Palazzio Venezia.

His staff aids him in culling newspapers and magazines reflecting foreign opinion, but often Mussolini slits the wrappers himself and hurriedly digests press comments from London. Paris, Berlin and New York.

With even greater care he reads the papers of Fascist Italy. Once he came across a discussion in an Italian daily among its readers regarding his character. He telegraphed to the prefect of the district:

"Be so good as to send for the editor and request him to close the discussion with following remark. As I do not know exactly what the Hon. Mussolini is himself, it would be difficult for others to know.' "

In the earlier days, before the editors throughout the length and breadth of Italy learned to print everything just the way Mussolini wanted it, there were much more caustic messages than this one. Every editorial writer in Italy to-day knows that the eyes of Mussolini himself may soon be scanning the lines, and writes accordingly.

In the afternoon of the typical Mussolini day, there are conferences with party leaders and the few remaining members of the cabinet, and articles to be written for the "Popolo d'Italia." This now powerful organ is edited by Mussolini's faithful brother, Arnalde, but Il Duce keeps an active hand in its policies.

His Relaxations

In his younger days, particularly when the poverty and suffering of his humble start gave way to comparative affluence, Mussolini enjoyed the pleasures of the table more than now. To-day he eats sparingly, drinks nothing but a moderate amount of native wine and allows himself few luxuries.

There has been no hint even from enemies afar that this modern Caesar possesses any of the liking for "wine, women and song" unrestrained that characterized the early Caesars.

In addition to horseback riding, his chief recreations are automobiling and flying. He has a special-built high-powered motor car which he drives along his newly-built roads at 80 miles an hour. He pilots his own plane, pursuing an avocation taken up after the war when his wounds necessitated temporary retirement from politics and journalism.

One lesson he learned in the war which stands him in good stead in his busy days of dictatorship is the secret of complete and utter relaxation when the need arises. It is said he can drop off to sleep at a moment's notice. Fifteen minutes or half an hour later he arises refreshed.

Frequently when the press of work is greatest—and several crises in recent years have seen him at his desk for three days and nights at an almost unbroken stretch, he will retire to his couch for one of these cat-naps. He awakes sufficiently revivified to plunge again into his work and continue it for hours without relaxation.

Mussolini has a decided flair for solitude. Prior to the momentous Stresa conference, he retired to a country villa where he spent two days alone planning the course of action he would follow at the parley. When he emerged, boarded his plane and flew to Lake Maggiore, he knew exactly what he was going to do and say, but this he alone knew.

His Future

In this connection, it probably can be safely said to-day that Mussolini takes no one into his confidence. The closest to him is his son-in-law, Count Gallazeo Ciano, who year by year has been entrusted with more and more important duties and who many say may be selected by Il Duce as his successor.

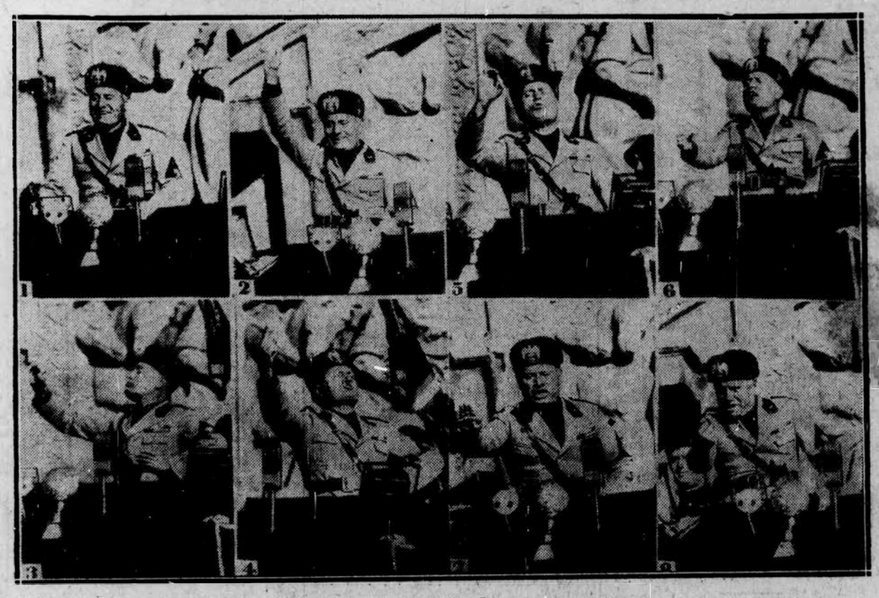
Certainly Fascism will have to have one. The Italy of 1935 is the hand-wrought creation of Benito Mussolini, pursuing a destiny mapped out by Mussolini alone when he abandoned destructive anarchism and pusillanimous Socialism for a career of dynamic personal activity. Mussolini has set the Italian royal family remain, has actually enhanced its prestige by his own presence and collaboration with King Victor Emmanuel, but no one could conceive of the Fascists of present-day Italy again being ruled by the House of Savoy.

But whether Ciano is actually to be chosen is problematical. Perhaps Mussolini himself does not know what the future holds in store. He is risking a great deal in his aggression against Ethiopia, but he has made this promise to his people, and a dictator survives only so long as he can make promises and fulfil them.

It may prove a turning point. It may hasten the spread of Fascism which Il Duce has predicted will in 50 years encompass the world. It may, on the other hand, shatter the foundations of his regime.

As with all men, the last chapter of Mussolini's life will be the most interesting. No one can guess what it will say.

(The previous articles of the series appeared in our issues of the 12th, 14th, 18th, 20th, 23rd., 27th, 29th, November and 2nd, 4th, 7th and 9th instant).



Mussolini as Italy knows him best—with gestures.

Mussolini sends his legions to war in North Africa. No one believes the war will be confined to North Africa or to be Mussolini's last war. Mussolini shares the belief. He is preparing even the youngest of Italians to "render unto Caesar."

The modern Caesar stands before the statue of the greatest Caesar, as he smiling reviews these soldiers of to-morrow. He has transformed the belief of centuries—that the Government belongs to the people—to the credo that the people belong to the Government, from the cradle to the grave.

REVERT TO TILAK'S POLICY

We Must Capture Positions Of Power, Says Pt. H. N. Kunzru

CALCUTTA. Dec. 10.

A forceful plea for reverting to the police enunciated by Lokamanya Tilak and capturing positions of power that may be open to the elected representatives of people under the new constitution, was put forward by Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru, President of the Indian Liberal Federation, now in Calcutta, at a public meeting held in the Albert Hall this evening, Honourable Mr. B. K. Bose presiding.

Elaborating this view point Pandit Kunzru said:—

"Fortified by the lesson of the past history I feel confident that if we take account of the realities of the situation and capture positions of power, we cannot either be traitors to the nation or be regarded as having forgotten our criticisms of the measure which we denounced as inimical to our interests. In my opinion, the best statesmanship and greatest sacrifice lies in forgetting our national pride and making it clear to those who want to put us in a difficult position, that we know how to extricate ourselves from an awkward situation by strength of our patriotism and by purity of our sacrifice.—United Press.

STATE MANAGEMENT OF RAILWAYS

Mr. Giri Gives Notice Of Important Resolutions For Assembly

MYLAPORE, Dec. 10.

Mr. V. V. Giri, M.L.A., has given notice of the following resolutions for the ensuing session of the Assembly:—

1. This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to be pleased to take immediate steps for taking over the management of such Railways as are now managed by Companies, and for this purpose to negotiate with Companies, whose contracts have not yet expired.

2. This Assembly is of opinion that the existing pensionary benefits accorded to subordinate staff employed by the Government are inadequate and recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to allow Government servants the full benefit of the commuted value of their pensions on retirement and to provide for a supplementary scheme of benefitting for the families of those Government servants, who die without receiving pensions.—United Press.

RAIZADA HANSRAJ BUSY WITH CHARKA

To Complete Manual Labour Quota For Congress Elections

JULLUNDUR, Dec. 9.

Sitting bare-headed with silvery hair, under a shady tree, in the compound of his residence, Raizada Hansraj, M.L.A., a prominent Congress leader, was seen yesterday afternoon busy spinning.

It seems that, in response to an appeal issued by the Congress President and recently supplemented by Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar Raizada has taken to "Charkha" with a view to complete 3,000 yards of yarn as manual labour, before the forthcoming elections.—United Press.

Ahmednagar Congress Jubilee Programme

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Dec. 9.

At a public meeting held on Friday last it was decided to organise the Congress Jubilee celebrations.

According to the programme, flag hoisting ceremony will be performed in the morning and a procession will go round the town. After poor feeding in the evening a huge mass meeting will be held and at night all parts of the town will be illuminated.

During the Jubilee week, a Swadeshi Exhibition will be held.

SANGER SILENCES HECKLERS

"Conservatives" Fear Sexual Indulgence Through Birth Control

CALCUTTA. Dec. 9.

Unexpectedly enough, stormy scenes followed the speech of Mrs. Margaret Sanger, the chief exponent of the birth control movement, which she delivered at a public meeting this evening at the Albert Hall, Mrs. Saudamini Mehta presiding. A large number of respectable ladies were present.

As Mrs. Margaret Sanger finished her speech, the conservative elements among the audience led by Mr. Krishna Kumar Mitter, octogenarian President of the Society for Propagation of Moral Principles, attempted to put her a number of questions which, however, the president of the meeting was not in a mood to allow on the ground that the time allotted for the meeting was over and that Mrs. Margaret Sanger must have leave to keep other engagements.

At this stage Mrs. Sanger herself asked the opinion of the audience whether they wanted the questions that were being put to her. A majority of the audience were in favour of the hecklers being permitted to put her only two questions.

SEXUAL INDULGENCE.

Mr. Krishna Kumar Mitter then asked the audience whether they would support uncontrolled sexual indulgence as was bound to be the case if Mrs. Sanger's advice was accepted.

The second question was why France and Italy were putting a premium on births instead of trying to control them.

Mrs. Sanger replying pointed out that birth control had in it both good and evil. If they took it in a good way, they would find through it spiritual happiness and religion. But if it was taken in a bad light, they would all have evils of it.

Replying to the second question she said Italy was trying to increase her population because she badly wanted fodder for cannon fire. France, she admitted, was trying to increase her population but that was because of her birth rate being much lower than that of Great Britain.

These replies silenced the hecklers and the meeting dispersed peacefully.—United Press.

QUETTA ROCKED BY 'QUAKE AGAIN

QUETTA, December 11.

A sharp earthquake shock lasting about three seconds rocked Quetta at 4 this morning, rousing people from their sleep. No damage has so far been reported.—A.P.

A.-I. Dramatic Contest Postponed

BENARES, Dec. 10.

Since the Convocation of the Benares Hindu University is not being held in December this year, the Second All-India Dramatic Contest has been postponed to January 18, 1936. The contest is open to all the educational institutions in India, Burma and Ceylon. Those intending to compete should correspond with the Secretary and should send in their names giving full particulars so as to reach him before January 5, 1936.—United Press.

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